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Powers Ask 18 States to Ban Arms; Spanish Gold—the Deciding Issue

Revolt Is Held Challenge of New Spain to Old Spain

Lessons Forgotten?

An authority on Spanish affairs writes the following article on current conditions, shedding new light on some of the problems involved in the civil strife now raging there.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Money is proving a vital factor in the Spanish revolt.

"Arriba España"—Up Spain!—the organ of the fascists, has been beseeching the mothers of "Young Spain," the capitalists, the business men to give, not only what superfluous money they have but down to their last centimo. It appeals to their conscience, their patriotism, not to allow the tremendous sacrifice being made by fascist youth to be wasted for lack of money to carry on the fight.

The so-called Young Spain has sunk everything in this last venture: its fortune and future, its life and liberty, perhaps the very lives of its women and children. Having challenged the masses by the method of the gun-man, by murder after murder, the members of Spanish Phalanx have burnt their bridges. They cannot go back. They know their lives—every one of them—are forfeit if they fail in their venture.

Money Will Win

The Popular Front, knowing the weaknesses of their enemies, are convinced that they must fail. They remember how the aristocracy now clamoring for fascism once jeered at the exiled dictator and lifted not a finger to defend Alfonso XIII. They scan subscription lists for workers and others who have suffered for the "rightist" cause and observe how ungenerous have been the givers. Money, the Madrid government firmly believes, is going to win the war for the workers. It has already closed its fingers on the huge gold reserves of the Bank of Spain.

The motive power behind all this ghastly slaughter is not the establishment of an ideal State, Communist or Fascist. It is a challenge of New Spain to Old Spain, Spanish pride stung to action in its resentment of slights, confiscations, and unfair treatment such as has been the sole privilege of Old Spain to mete out upon the worker and the peasant. The Spanish officer, the Roman Catholic Church, the well-to-do classes and those who employ labor have been goaded into revolt by the irksomeness of a rule under which old privileges were being battered down to the accompaniment of pin-pricks.

Alfonso Forgot

When the pioneers of the republican movement were getting ready for the big push in 1931, they had less faith in the positive fighting spirit of the people than in the negative habits of those supporting the throne. "May Alfonso be kept from making a generous gesture!" was their hope. Manuel Azaña, Indalecio Prieto, Francisco Largo Caballero and the other conspirators were convinced that one "beau geste" of the king's would sweep away the whole of their plans. But Alfonso never made the generous concession, never spoke the kind word, never visited the slums of Spain. He forgot that an emotional people can be swayed by appeals to its feelings.

Nor did his successors learn a lesson from his downfall. Consistently right and left-wing governments have treated their opponents as poisonous enemies, as foes to be derided, subjected to petty persecutions, fined and imprisoned. Under such a dark cloud of resentment, hate expressed itself in the cutting of wages, dismissals and attempts to starve workers into a different frame of mind on one side and strikes, unjust legal verdicts and confiscations on the other. Hatred grew until it expressed itself in daily murders. Both sides openly proclaimed the pistol as the only possible arbiter.

Common People Want Peace

The tragedy of the Spanish revolt is that the great majority of the people is profoundly peace-loving and utterly opposed to violence of any kind. Indeed, the majority care not whether Spain is ruled by a dictator or has a democratic regime as long as there is tranquillity. Of these people, many thousands among the men, because they happened to be dragged into taking sides by sheer force of circumstances, others because they were well-to-do, others because they belonged to the officer or some other class, have perished. As to the workers, the reports of daily executions behind prison walls wherever the army is in control, the bodies of men found off highroads and the massacres by Moorish troops, no account will ever be rendered of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Spanish Bombs Cause French to Evacuate

By the Associated Press

Hendaye, Aug. 27

BOMBS fired during the fierce all-day rebel attack on the Irun-San Sebastian sector exploded in French territory and forced evacuation of the region between Hendaye and Behobie.

Several homes of French peasants along the Hendaye-Biriatou highway were struck by bombs dropped from airplanes and by shells fired from cannons.

French mobile guardsmen and gendarmes closed the road along the Spanish-French frontier and advised all peasants to evacuate the area.

Polite U. S. Note Warns Spain On 'Paper Blockade'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—In a politely-worded note to the Spanish foreign office, U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has proclaimed the right of the United States as a neutral to continue trade indiscriminately at Spanish ports until an "effective" blockade is established.

The position of the United States was announced in a message dispatched this week by the state department to Eric C. Wendelin, Chargé d'Affaires at the American embassy in Madrid with instructions that it be forwarded to the Spanish Government.

Answer to Warning

The note was in answer to a warning from the Spanish Government stating that merchant ships would not be permitted to enter certain rebel-controlled ports and advising them to keep away in order that "possible incidents may be avoided." Similar warnings were dispatched to other nations and similar replies received.

In following its traditional habit of ignoring "paper blockades," the United States Government let it be known that it intends to continue to recognize only such blockades as are maintained by a "force sufficient to render ingress to and egress from ports dangerous."

Ports Specified

The Spanish warning, received here a week ago, said:

"Spanish ports in the power of the rebels as well as those of Cueta and Melilla and the ports of our proscription zone in Morocco, Balearic and Canary islands, have all been declared a war zone and, therefore, it is not possible for the ships

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Single Leadership Plan Advanced to Get Unity of Action

Loyalists Claim Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 27—The inner circle of non-interventionist powers having now been almost completed by Portugal's promise to place an embargo on the export of arms to Spain, France and Britain are now approaching 18 other European states urging them to follow suit. The Chistian Science Monitor learns today.

Already Accepted

Most if not all of the states concerned have already accepted the idea of non-intervention "in principle." A good many of them are not producers of armaments. Their adhesion, however, is desired as they might otherwise act as intermediaries between a private producer elsewhere and the Spanish consumer. The states concerned are the Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Latvia and Finland.

Control Committee Next

The next stage is expected to be the establishment of a control committee of the powers as indicated in the Monitor yesterday. It is proposed that this group be located in London and that it should consist of resident ambassadors and ministers, meeting as the occasion demands. Its duties will be to coordinate non-intervention measures of the various countries and to help iron out any difficulties that may arise.

Madrid Government Plans to Organize Single Leadership

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MADRID, Aug. 27—Spain's socialist government, consolidating positions on the far-flung battlefields of civil war, mapped plans today for organizing the army under "single leadership."

Unity of action, subordinating local and minor victories by peasant and volunteer forces to general plans for concerted offensive, was sought by the Government.

(Uncensored dispatches from Madrid have said that dissension among army officers and the war ministry hampered vigorous assult against fascist rebels. Apparently the plan announced today sought to overcome this difficulty and coordinate militia, regular army troops, rough-garbed miners and peasants into a unified force.)

"It is better to have one single commanding leader," Indalecio Pri-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Aug. 27

Rearming—Millions of Europe's Soldiers

France looks to its forts, air defense, soldiers and navy, as Germany's order expanding its war machine continues to agitate the nation, eclipsing even the Spanish rebellion.

Air Minister Pierre Cot plans a tour of inspection before organizing the French air defense. Even Léon Blum, socialist premier, who entered office filled with talk of peace, says that France will take all essential steps for its security.

Military authorities appear to agree on these estimates of the leading nations' fighting units:

Germany—1,365,000.
Italy—1,250,000.
Russia—1,200,000.
France—654,000.
Poland—266,000.
Great Britain—213,000

Though Yugoslavia's force is only an estimated 107,000 men, some military experts say it is the best fighting unit, man for man, in Europe.

France also overhauls its alliances, holding swift conferences with Poland, the Little Entente and probably Russia.

The most pessimistic believe Germany is planning to put into early operation its long suspected program of "Drang nach Osten," moving against the Soviets at the earliest possible moment.

The most optimistic hold that Adolf Hitler is merely building his army up to provide effective bargaining power when the Locarno signatories meet in the fall.

The majority in France are probably confused, and are resolved to be ready for any exigency.

No Blockade—U. S. Demands Freedom of Seas

The United States Department of State notifies the Spanish Government that it will recognize the validity of no blockade of Spanish ports unless Spain can make it effectual. This notice is transmitted by Secretary of State Hull to Eric C. Wendelin, in charge of the American embassy in Madrid. The United States follows the principle of international law observed by virtually all the other governments. The principle is that a nation by merely declaring a blockade does not obtain respect for it from other nations; it must have the power to enforce the blockade.

The United States also follows its own example—that of 102 years ago. When the adherents of Don Carlos were striking to place Carlos on the throne of Spain in 1834, the United States then as now notified the Queen that the "blockade" which she had declared would not be respected unless she could back it up.

Spain—Neutrality Seen Favoring Rebels

Indalecio Prieto, leader of the Spanish Parliamentary Socialist party, sits down in the tenseness of a Madrid dawn and talks with an Associated Press correspondent. The interview, published in a copyrighted Associated Press dispatch, reveals Señor Prieto as persuaded that France and Great Britain have let Spain down. He is not content with neutrality; Great Britain and France will sign and respect their signature; Italy and Germany will sign and go on supplying the rebels, and the Popular Front government of Spain will thus be betrayed, Señor Prieto argues.

Great Britain as a democracy, and France as a Popular Front government, should support the Spanish government which is both a democ-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 27, 1936

Private Languages of Industry
Last of Eight Articles, Page 5

Weekly Latin-American Article 1
German Translation 4
Diskmakers Review 6
The Home Forum 7
True Politics
Sports Page 8
The Young Folks' Page 9
Financial Page 10
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

Scrip Stirs Albertans To New Attacks

Edmonton Business Men Launch Demand for Full Guarantee

Injunction Upheld

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 26 (AP)—The interim injunction restraining the City of Edmonton from agreeing to accept Alberta prosperity certificates in lieu of a cash relief grant was upheld today by Supreme Court Justice T. M. Tweedie.

The court, however, gave no ruling on the validity of the certificates.

The injunction, which bars Edmonton from accepting $85,000 in prosperity certificates in lieu of a $55,000 cash grant for relief from the Provincial Government, will remain in force until the Supreme Court tries the action, probably late in September.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Edmonton Chamber of Commerce has taken sharp issue with the Social Credit Government over its policy of issuing stamped scrip. In addition to wiring the Federal Government asking its intervention to prevent the province issuing this substtiute for legal tender, which it claims is causing "intolerable confusion" in business, the Chamber of Commerce has now called upon the Alberta Government to guarantee Albertans against financial loss from this scrip plan.

In dealing with the registration of Alberta citizens to enable them to receive the promised Social Credit dividends, and analyzing the "Covenants" divided into four classifications—which Albertans also are required to sign before they may receive the dividends of "Alberta Credit," the Chamber of Commerce points out four main flaws in the covenants which the Social Credit Government, for its part, promises to fulfill as its share of the transaction.

Flaws Set Forth

The main flaws in the promises entered into by the Government in the four classes of covenant which the individual, the retailer, the farmer and producer, and the manufacturer and processor, are asked to sign are set forth as follows by the Chamber of Commerce:

(a) With the individual—"to establish as early as possible, and maintain a just rate of wages with reasonable hours of labor." In the absence of definition of what is meant by "as early as possible," "just" and "reasonable" this covenant is a complete nullity, but it is dangerously misleading all the same.

(b) With the retailer—the Government covenants to establish and maintain prices so that the retailer may be assured a fair commission above actual cost price. Without the legal power to erect customs houses or impose tariffs or quotas, the Provincial Government cannot prevent the importation into Alberta of such goods and at such prices as the consumers of Alberta desire. This covenant too must fail.

As to Agriculture

(c) With the farmers and producers—the Government covenants to establish and maintain a just price for Alberta products, so that the producers may be assured a fair commission above the actual cost of production. Considering wheat alone, and the great proportion of our production which must be exported, the Government of Alberta cannot possibly maintain a price above world export level. This covenant, too, must fail.

(d) With the manufacturers and processors—the Government purports to give a similar covenant to maintain prices above the cost of production. For the same reasons as in the case of the retailer, this covenant, too, must fail.

"In all these matters we must not forget that by the British North America Act no province can shut out the products of another province.

Wants More Light

"We call on the Government to explain in clear, precise terms how it proposes to fulfil its covenants so

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

France to Honor Lindbergh With N. Y.-Paris Race

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP)—Air Minister Pierre Cot, in a telegram to the convention of the International Aeronautic Federation at Warsaw, today announced an air race from New York to Paris on the tenth anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's famous flight—May 21, 1937.

Organizers of the race said a "blue riband of the air" would be offered to the winner, with the hope of attracting at least 20 racers. It was hoped the famous aviator himself would come to Le Bourget Field to greet the winner.

M. Cot stated last night that he would make a tour of inspection throughout the nation preparatory to reorganizing the French air defenses.

His announcement followed upon a declaration by Premier Léon Blum that the "Government has taken and will take all necessary measures to guarantee the security of France."

"It is not forgotten, and we will not forget," the premier said, "that every nation which neglects itself, exposes itself and thereby compromises the general peace."

Vancouver Jubilee Reaches Climax

Good-Will Visit Paid by Lord Mayor of London on American Tour

Brings Mementos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—With Vancouver's golden jubilee celebration drawing to a close, its citizens are looking back with pride and pleasure over the pageantry of the past two weeks. And collectively they single out as the high light of the entire celebration an event which more than any other has seemed to raise this pioneer metropolis of Canada's west to a new rank with the great cities of the British Empire.

This incident was the ceremonial visit of Sir Percy Vincent, 613th lord mayor of the City of London who arrived here attended by one of the sheriffs of London, the mace bearer and several members of the corporation of London.

First Official Stop

While Sir Percy will visit other Canadian and some American cities during his tour on this side of the Atlantic, Vancouver was his first official stop. To the proud citizens of this city such a recognition of their fiftieth anniversary by the lord mayor of the first city in the British Empire and one of the greatest capitals of the world, marked the high point of the entire celebration.

Sir Percy, flanked by all the pageantry and ritual in which London excels, won Vancouver's affectionate regard during the triumphal procession the morning after his arrival. And then the city gave itself over to three days of overflowing hospitality generously returned by the visiting representative of London.

Visit of Many Incidents

During the three-day visit Sir Percy held receptions, unveiled a signed portrait of King Edward VIII, presented the gift of a mace from the Corporation of London to Mayor McGeer of Vancouver, presented pictures of Petersham churchyard where Capt. George Vancouver, the discoverer of the Pacific coast city, is interred and the customs house at King's Lynn, Norfolk, where Vancouver was born.

Sir Percy gave a bust of Sir Isaac Newton and a sprig from a tree in the orchard where the falling apple gave Newton his gravity theory to the Vancouver museum He also unveiled the Captain Vancouver memorial at the new city hall. In an address he said he found the fundamentals of local self-government had their triumphant application in Canada.

Return Visit Planned

Mayor McGeer is likely to accept the lord mayor's invitation to visit London before November. The Vancouver executive will discuss an interest rate cut in Vancouver's $73,000,000 debt with London bondholders and propose an Empire fair in Vancouver in 1937.

By the time Sir Percy returns to England he will have visited many of the metropolitan centers of the United States and Canada. The office of the Lord Mayor of London is one of the oldest in the history of the western world, and few posts outside royalty are more distinguished by ceremonial and colorful display, although the incumbent is actually just a London business man whose progressive ideas are in striking contrast with the traditional formalities of his office.

Tomorrow the Lord Mayor assists in the opening of the famous Canadian National exposition at Toronto.

Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London

Greeted by Mayor of Richmond, Eng. (Right), Before Leaving for Vancouver, B. C., With Painting of Petersham (Richmond) Churchyard Connected With the History of Capt. George Vancouver

Landon Hits Spending Orgy; President Sees Drought Ruin

Executive Begins Tour of Drought Area at Bismarck, North Dakota

By **Richard L. Strout**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 27—President Roosevelt saw the ravages of the 1936 drought for the first time today with his own eyes.

Disembarking from his special train at this prairie capital, he motored through the vicinity for an inspection tour which he has crossed half America to take.

The inspection trip was sandwiched between protracted drought conferences, which will be continued at other places along the journey.

Disembarking with the President from the special train was his full entourage of farm, financial and relief experts, some of whom are beginning to show the strain of preserving an official "nonpolitical" atmosphere on this journey in the face of intermittent greetings from highly partisan crowds who have not apparently learned to know when a candidate's trip is political and when it is nonpolitical.

Denies World Peace Parley

Mr. Roosevelt meanwhile, before he disembarked, had authorized Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to contradict published reports

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Republican Nominee Says Corporate Surplus Tax Burdens Poor Man

By **Erwin D. Canham**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27—Heading back to Topeka today, his first campaign swing virtually over, Gov. Alfred M. Landon left with the nation as a result of his Buffalo speech last night, a hard-hitting and effectively simple condemnation of governmental extravagance and a committment against sales taxes. He poured his hottest shot against the Administration's corporation surplus tax bill, which he described as "cockeyed" and which he promised to repeal if elected.

Once more he took a stand emphatically on the progressive side of the fence, at variance with the views of many conservative leaders in the Republican party—and notably those of the Hearst newspapers—when he condemned sales taxes and other indirect levies, and favored broad income and corporation taxes.

Takes Bold Stand

The Buffalo speech, delivered before some 20,000 persons at the International League ball park, drew cheers and laughter from the audience at every hard punch. It marked the opening of what is described as Governor Landon's real hard-hitting campaign. Hitherto, his addresses have been mainly broad explanations of his general civic viewpoint. From now on, it is announced, Governor Landon will take up the policies of the Roosevelt administration one after the other, pointing out their weaknesses in detail.

Governor Landon, thus early in the campaign, stanchly takes his stand for the type of taxes generally opposed by wealthy and corporate interests.

Scores Hidden Taxes

"Fundamentally," he said, "this is a question of the fairness of the kind of taxes that are levied. Are they direct taxes levied without regard to our ability to contribute to the support of the Government? It has always been my belief that the Government should raise the major portion of its revenue from direct taxes

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Collective Security Pacts Hailed as Step to Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 27—A strong plea that collective security was the only solution to world problems coupled with recognition that such collective security must at present, be on a basis of regional pacts was made last night at plenary meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations by Albert Sarraut, recent French Premier and head of the French delegation.

M. Sarraut pointed out the impossibility of confining any conflict to one particular place. "Take Europe for example," he said, "there is not a place on the continent where a fire once lighted is not apt to envelop all of Europe. Even as I speak that fire has broken forth on the Iberian peninsula in the form of the Spanish civil war. If a great European conflagration results, who can say that it will not spread to Asia?"

M. Sarraut alluded to the Russo-Japanese war in 1904 to show how conflict in one area leads to conflicts in another area. Then Germany encouraged Russia to fight Japan so that war might occupy Russia in the east and might weaken the Franco-Russian alliance. As soon as Russia was engaged, Germany started expansion, landing troops at Tangiers in Morocco. "The result is," he continued, "that whether we desire it or not in spite of selfishness on the part of one or a desire for tranquility on the part of the other peace is indivisible."

Outlines Difficulty

Referring to the difficulty of setting in motion the mechanism for universal security and the consequent necessity for regional pacts, M. Sarraut said, "This common and simultaneous action is at the present time chimerical and that is why collective security has been conceived under the aspect of regional pacts. This experiment of regional pacts is registered in the framework of the League of Nations itself. For our part, we hope that the rule of regional pacts which has an altogether preventative value will prevent conflicts between neighbors and stir opposition to the system military alliances which are leading towards war."

M. Sarraut concluded by repeating a plea which he made at conference the other day for new world economic and disarmament conferences in order to put peace on a firm basis of economic equity and collective security.

The second speaker of the eve-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Of 1500 Gadgets Only 3 Click

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Fortunes from inventions don't just happen. These days there's a method in the mad scrambling of him who thinks his gadget will revolutionize the world's way of doing things.

Thus "rationalistic' 'trend is illustrated by the experience here of a firm of industrial consultants and promoters who specialize in examining new inventions and culling the promising from the merely ingenious.

The firm last year examined 1500 inventions. It selected three of them for experimentation.

Among the three, and illustrating the sometimes simple and homely character of the most profitable inventions, was a new type of plow share edge which the promoters believe is destined to become standard equipment on all farms.

The edge caps the share and is self-sharpening. Placed on the market only last June, its present initial cost to the farmer is said to be practically the same as the blacksmith's charge to sharpen the share. Its greatest advantage is that it can allegedly be mounted and dismounted in less than a minute in the field.

C. L. Tomlinson, a farm implement factory worker, came to the Linden Associates, Inc., with the invention two years ago. The financing was arranged and the distribution facilities lined up with the aid of private capital.

The tests for judging prospective inventions used by Linden Associates are: see if the product fills a need; see if it can be manufactured profitably for both the maker and the inventor, as well as the sales organization; see if it has patentable features for protection; and see if it has monopolistic possibilities or whether it will supplant present method.

Direct Deals Proposed For The Americas

Negotiators Told That Democracy and Autocracy Must Meet

Trade Pacts Stand As Basis for Action

Realistic Achievement Put Above Oratory in Cementing Friendship

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Wanted—A realistic approach to an Inter-American understanding; a recognition that Latin-Americans are not Anglo-Saxon Americans, and that Anglo-Saxon Americans are not Latin-Americans; and a realization that an appeal to the intelligent self-interest of any nation is far more likely to bring results than any amount of oratory about "good will," "brotherhood," "understanding," and the like.

From far and wide, since the suggestion made some time ago by President Roosevelt for a Pan American Peace Conference in 1936, query has risen—Will the proposed peace congress become a session for the advancement of North American ideas, only? Can it succeed when as a Latin-American news editor recently suggested, "northern economic dominance over the southern republics stifles a free expression of opinions before they are even spoken"?

Favorable Groundwork

Critics of past conferences—culture, trade and peace—are apt to overlook three favorable arguments pointing toward a new all-American understanding:

1. The American countries are seemingly in agreement that an understanding must be reached. 2. Five billions of northern capital invested in Latin America require a freedom from governmental restrictions that only friendliness can provide. 3. The department of state at Washington has enacted trade treaties with several Latin-American republics, two treaties of which (Cuba and Brazil) the latest figures report mutually satisfactory results. Other reasons are easily found; but these three are sufficient, the real point being a realistic approach toward an end which American leaders have been seeking for more than a century.

Henry Grattan Doyle, dean of Columbian college at George Washington university, coined the slogan, if such it may be termed, "A realistic approach to inter-American understanding." This slogan, and what he had to say about it before the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Virginia, attracted such comment that the major portion of his talk may, with good reasons, be repeated here, for the date set for the Roosevelt conference appears less than five months away.

Trade Agreements

Frankly, but with the idea of setting forth what reasonably may be a serious barrier to improved relations, Dean Doyle said that "genuine students of the matter here and in Latin America have grown somewhat distrustful of movements, societies, plans, publications, and even institutes, devoted to the consideration of this problem. They are weary of words, words, words and are looking eagerly for deeds."

A strong statement, but toned down a degree by an acknowledgment that genuine accomplishment has occurred in such practical fields as international law, trade practices, and commercial agreements. And further toned down by commendation of the work carried on in sanitation, and certain important work in literature and the natural sciences. However, Dean Doyle insisted that the results achieved have been small in proportion to the amount of high sounding talk and "that the time had come to take a definite stand for the realistic approach—for more solutions to concrete problems, more science, more belles-lettres, and more economics."

Education

As an antidote to many misconceptions existing among the peoples of the New World, an approach through the suggestions above outlined was prescribed by this candid though friendly critic of inter-American relationships. He believed that if progress took place along the lines of economics, science, and belles-lettres, there would be some hope for eliminating the erroneous ideas prevailing on both sides. He suggested as well, that education would ultimately help to correct misunderstanding, but far more important was it that "practical achievements of a realistic character" take a leading place in the march toward Pan-American coordination.

In marshalling the misconceptions standing between a united Amercan front and a front divided into a northern and southern division, Dean Doyle listed eight difficulties:

1—Racial and religious antipathy.
2—Northern superiority toward other races.
3—Tourists' impressions.
4—Attitude toward language.
5—Types of interpreters.
6—Hispanic-American "experts."
7—Motion pictures.
8—Economic nationalism.

Each difficulty important in itself,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Public Rail Ownership Hit By American Business Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—A vigorous socialization of industry in the United States was launched here today by the Transportation Conference with the release of an exhaustive survey of business opinion on the subject of public ownership of railroads.

The survey showed American business overwhelmingly opposed to government ownership and operation of the railroads. Of 666 business organizations questioned, a total of 633 strongly endorsed continuation of private ownership. Only one favored public ownership. The balance took on decisive action.

Publication of the report is designed as the opening move in a campaign to mobilize public opinion during the fall and winter in order that by the time Congress convenes in January real resistance will have been created to proposals for government ownership not only of railroads, but also of all forms of industry.

Important Factors

Two important factors lie behind the decision to undertake such a movement at this time. First, is that while there has not yet been sufficient support for public ownership in Congress to put through legislation of this type, such sentiment has shown steady increase during the past year.

Three bills for public ownership of railroads were introduced in the last Congress, while Joseph B. Eastman, former Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, consistently took the position that public ownership was a more logical status for the railroads than the involved federal regulation now in effect. In other words, the threat to private ownership has been increasing steadily towards the point where it could command a majority in Congress.

This increasing pressure provided the incentive for vigorous resistance. Second reason for action at this time is that in addition to the incentive, the advocates of continued private ownership now have a better case than for decades as a result of the reappearance of competition in transportation.

Railroad regulation was based originally on the fact that the railroads had gained an absolute monopoly over long-distance transportation in the United States. So long as this monopoly persisted there was no defence against the argument for public regulation. But with the advent of highway buses, oil pipe lines and aviation the railroads were again subjected to the limitations of free competition.

On Equal Basis

The contention of the Transportation Conference today is that not only should proposal for government ownership be rejected, but that since competition has again been established in long-distance transportation the railroads should at least be put on an equal basis so far as regulation is concerned with their competitors.

The protest, in documents circulated with the survey of public opinion, that either railroad regulation should be mitigated to achieve this equality of treatment or the competing bus, pipe and air lines should be subjected to equally stringent regulation.

The campaign, as the conference sees it, is not only against proposals for outright public ownership, but also against what they term a "flank" attack in the form of legislative proposals which would increase the financial burdens of the railroads to the point where they could no longer operate and public ownership would be necessary to keep them in operation.

Elements In Attack

The conference views as elements in this "flank" attack legislation both state and national to accomplish the following purposes:

1. Establish a six hour day for railroad labor.
2. Limit train lengths to 70 cars for freights and 14 cars for passenger trains.
3. Define "full crews" and require that they be carried on all trains.

These three proposed measures alone would cost the railroads an additional $586,000,000 a year, according to the conference. Other measures of less certain burden are proposals for compulsory pensions, retirement etc such as have been attempted by the federal Congress, but ruled out by the Supreme Court.

The announcement of the counter attack against both these direct and indirect threats to public ownership in the railroad field declared that:

"If freed from some of the burdens of excessive regulation and the threat of mandatory expense beyond their capacity to bear, the railroads can both work out their own destiny and play their full part in bringing about recovery.

National Policy

"Moreover, all proposals for government ownership, whether by direct or indirect action, should be weighed from the broad standpoint of national policy as well as from the transportation viewpoint," the conference insists. "In this period of mounting government debt and taxes, would not Congress be unjustified in involving the country in the acquisition of rail transportation? Such action would increase the counterattack against the trend to federal debt by not less than $15,000,000,000, and would deprive state and local governments of millions in taxes now paid upon privately owned railroad property."

The first Transportation Conference was set up after the World War to study and advise on problems connected with the return of the railroads from government control to private operation and to help work out necessary legislation. It had a part in framing the Transportation Act in 1920. The conference represented all interests in the transportation field, including labor. By 1933 the development of a new transportation policy to meet new conditions became necessary and the Transportation Conference of 1933-35 devoted itself to studying the situation as a contribution toward a national transportation policy and to interpret the transportation needs to the American public. The poll just completed shows unmistakably the stand of American business for continued private ownership and operation of the railroads.

THE HISTORIC CHARM
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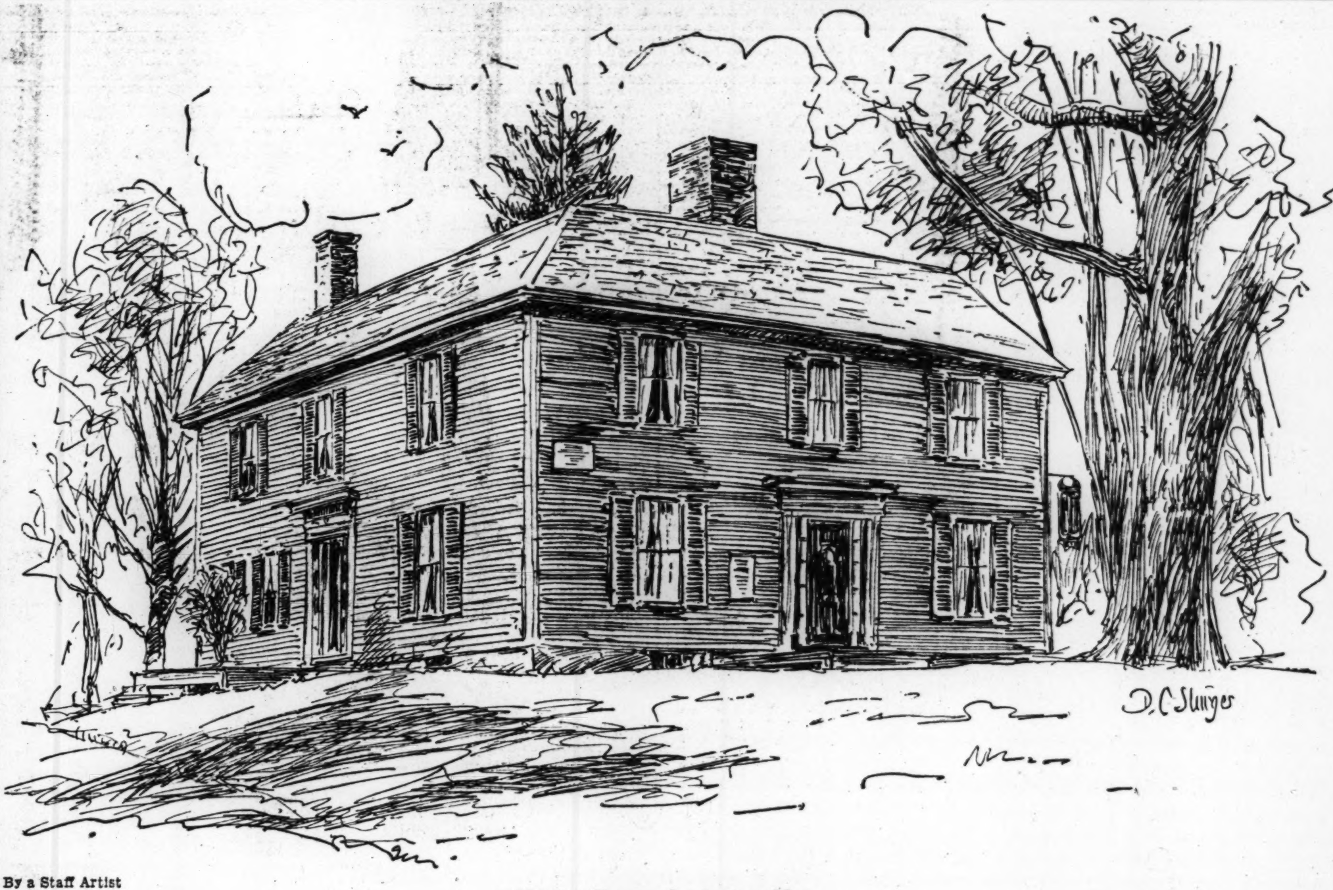

By a Staff Artist

Munroe Tavern, Lexington, Mass.

A New England Album—XXVI

The Munroe Tavern at Lexington, Mass., was built in 1695 by William Munroe, and for the next 163 years the members of this family presided over the hospitality of the hostelry. A central meeting place in the Lexington region, it was inevitable that the tavern should play its part in the War for Independence.

When Earl Percy came to Lexington on April 19, 1775, with 1550 men, he made his headquarters at the Munroe Tavern. Sergeant William Munroe, grandson of the builder of the place, took off his apron that morning and joined the ranks of "the embattled farmers" under Captain Parker. As a further reminder of that period when Englishmen disagreed, the barroom ceiling contains a hole made by a British bullet.

Washington dined at the Munroe Tavern in 1789, thus giving the old place a bit of extra kudos. The father of his country did not spend the night here, however, which, by all rights, gives the Munroe Tavern the singular distinction of being one of the handful of New England inns not to boast a four-poster bed on which the first President slumbered

Various were the class of persons who frequented the Munroe Tavern during its existence as a place of public hospitality. In Revolutionary times it was a rendezvous for drovers taking their wares to market. These wares, by the way, included flocks of turkeys who roosted at night in the trees surrounding the inn—a habit which did not facilitate early morning departures. Later, a more fashionable clientele patronized the Munroe Tavern and to accommodate their tastes, an ell was added containing a large ballroom.

The tavern was closed to the public in 1858 and in 1910 became the property of the Lexington Historical Society. It has been modernized to some extent but is in many respects an excellent relic of America's most cherished historical period. Architectural decoration and furnishings have been well preserved and, as is usually the case, the old tavern contains some artistic wood paneling.

This Is the Last of the Series

Spanish Gold Held Need of Fascists

(Continued from Page 1)

those who have been slain because of their love of peace and order.

The Spanish worker has to be counted among the downtrodden and long-suffering. The "rights" have refused to recognize his needs in a practical manner. No sooner did the Roman Catholics obtain the ascendancy in 1934 than the employer went back on his word. Wages were reduced. Hours were lengthened. This has sown the seeds of bitter discontent. It has prepared the way for the Communistic experiment which may be the outcome of the present struggle—an experiment which must fail, every thinking Spaniard believes.

Pioneers Highest Paid

Paradoxically enough, the pioneers of Communism in Spain were its most highly paid workers, the Austrian miners. This alone should discredit their avowed intentions to establish a Soviet for the benefit of the masses. It is more than likely that the rebels of October, 1934, desired to appropriate the mines and work them for their own profit. They robbed the Oviedo bank and hid the money. The Spanish Communist dreams of more money for himself, not the leveling out of possessions.

In this matter of possessions, the Spanish anarchist is more prone to sacrifice for the furtherance of an ideal in which he has a profound belief. This applies to the anarchist who does not hold with the gangster activities of a certain section of his class. He and the Communist are bound to come to blows if an attempt is made to establish a Soviet regime.

In any case, such a regime must be very shortlived, as Spain is far from being self-contained, lives largely on exports and would be unable to pay for its indispensable raw material, such as cotton and gasoline.

Moorish Troops

Fascism is far more feasible in a land torn by internecine strife whose people cannot sink their differences by the very nature of their constitution; in which Moorish and Jewish blood plays a much more important role than is generally realized. By no stretch of the imagination can one visualize, however, New Spain settling down to a regime imposed upon it by the help of Moorish troops!

This, the latest invasion of Spain by Africans, may have the material effect of prolonging the fighting efficiency of the rebel forces. The moral consequences can, however, be imagined. The African Legionnaires were brought to Spain in 1934 to quell a rebellion against the legally constituted government. In the present instance, they have been brought to the peninsula to overthrow the Government and to repeat their onslaught on Spanish people, with the full knowledge—on both sides—of their barbarous methods in warfare.

The crime committed by the Spanish army officers in provoking this terrible conflict is probably already coming home to them, since they have failed to overwhelm the Government by surprise. The inflicting on the Spanish people of the horror of warfare with African troops, trained in Riffian savagery is one which will go down in history as a crime of unspeakable iniquity. It is one which the workers of Spain will never condone and its consequences cannot yet be calculated.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

racy and a Popular Front government, he contends. Sitting in the ministry of marine, with sandbags in the streets, with rebels moving in from north and south, Señor Prieto bitterly argues that neutrality is not neutrality but aid and comfort to the insurrectionists.

Mola Claims Clear Road to Capital

Spanish rebels and loyalists remain locked in their no-mercy-asked-no-mercy-given struggle.

Rebels fighting under Gen. Emilio Mola in the north claim a three-mile advance toward Madrid as the reward of five days of vigorous fighting. They contend that the advance gives them a clear road to the capital, some 40 miles distant.

Government troops engineered a counter-offensive against the rebels, who had been attacking the northern ports of Irun and San Sebastian. Rebel complaints are heard against alleged French assistance, which is said to have saved the defenders once before.

The rebels, however, insist they have the Government-held port of Malaga in the south completely surrounded, and that its fall is imminent.

Fascism—Places Accountants in Corporations

Italy gets a still firmer grip on industry. It decrees that each corporation capitalized at $390,000 or more must have one or two official accountants on its board of directors. Thus [illegible] Fascist state, by placing one of its representatives within the very directors' room of industry makes business more and more a nationalized enterprise.

That part of business which turned to the dictator, the man on horseback, to secure itself in power against the threat of communism is finding, perhaps, that it has thrown a boomerang. Last March Premier Mussolini nationalized the banks and credit. Germany's new military expansion order may well be financed by a levy on capital.

Recovery—Proceeds in Steel and in Rail Traffic

The tide of business recovery still flows in, nor can political Canutes stop it.

The American Institute of Steel Construction estimates July steel construction to be the greatest of any month since the depression. This July 188,053 tons are produced. Last July 65,975 tons were produced.

Federal Reserve figures reveal that Government-inspected slaughter houses produced 4 per cent more packing house commodities in July than in June. What makes this significant is that the usual seasonal decline is converted into an advance.

The Maine Central Railroad reports increased revenues—$963,041 for July, 1936; $875,388 for July, 1935.

Strikes—Publishers Complain of 'Lawless Acts'

Labor unrest fringes the Pacific coast.

The Hearst-owned Seattle Post-Intelligencer continues closed as the newsroom strike increases its ramifications. Some 100 business men organize a "law and order" league with a "secret six" committee. Fifty newspaper publishers of the Northwest adopt a resolution complaining of certain "lawless acts" of American Federation of Labor affiliates who have championed the cause of the American Newspaper Guild.

Supporters of the strike insist the paper and its sympathizers are resorting to the customary device for breaking strikes—alleging violence and calling for help to re-establish order. This device seems ineffective, since neither the Mayor of Seattle nor the Governor of Washington heed it. Opponents of the strike say these men are courting the labor vote.

San Francisco still witnesses cautious jockeying of labor and shipowners, as negotiations for new wage contracts open. Labor alleges that threats of attack upon union officials impede negotiations. Harry Bridges, coastal president of the International Longshoremen's association and militant strategist of the 1934 "general strike," leads the forces of labor in the negotiations. His presence and the reported expansion of his organization invest this situation with national interest.

Candidates—One Pursues, Other Concludes, Trip

Both major presidential candidates, President Roosevelt, and Governor Landon, take train rides.

President Roosevelt speeds toward Bismarck for his first drought conference. He is now within North Dakota surrounded by the dryest dryness in the dry central West.

Governor Landon returns to Topeka, Kan., having denounced new-deal spending and its surplus corporate income tax in his Buffalo speech. Republicans generally appear more pleased with this speech than with the West Middlesex and Chautauqua addresses. It was the stand-up, head-on attack that most of the Republicans wanted to see uncorked against the Administration.

'Posies' in Verse, Gift to College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Prof. J. W. Cunliffe, a former student, and now Director Emeritus of the School of Journalism at Columbia University, New York, has presented a rare copy of Gascoigne's "Posies" to the Manchester University Library.

Professor Cunliffe was born at Bolton. His gift is a splendidly preserved volume, bearing an excellent craftsman's binding executed early in the last century.

A former member of Parliament for Bedford, Gascoigne was rejected when he sought election to the 1572 Parliament as "a defamed person and noted for manslaughter," "a common Rymer and a deviser of slanderous Pasquelles." The "Posies" was first published anonymously 364 years ago and described itself in its first edition as "A hundred sundry Flowers bound up in one small posy. Gathered partly (by translation) in the fine outlandish gardens of Euripides, Ovid, Petrarch, Ariosto, and others; and party by invention out of our own fruitful orchards in England, yielding sundry savours of tragical, comical, and moral discourse, both pleasant and profitable, to the well-smelling noses of learned readers."

The copy presented to Manchester University is one of two editions published in 1575.

Landon Criticizes Orgy of Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

levied on the net incomes of individuals and corporations.

"On the other hand, if the major portion of the Government's income is obtained from indirect and hidden taxes—taxes upon such things as food, clothing, gasoline and cigarettes—then the main burden falls upon those of small income."

The taxation speech was crammed with quotable passages. It was constructed with great lucidity, but the basic importance of the speech lay in its firm commitment to the theory of heavy corporation and income taxes, and light indirect taxes.

Achieves Main Ends

This Landon trip—particularly important because it is the first—has seemed to accomplish its three objectives:

1. To create a homely family atmosphere—as at the Landon and Mossman home communities—in which the "American way of life" speech could be delivered. Thus was struck a keynote of the Landon campaign insofar as it implies a return to fundamentals, and the days of quieter American life.

2. To establish beyond doubt Gov. Landon's standing as a progressive, free from influences, even the right wing of his own party and Mr. Hearst in particular. The condemnation of teachers' oaths and hidden taxes were proofs of Gov. Landon's intentions.

3. To begin a hard-hitting attack on the New Deal, as in the tax and extravagance speech at Buffalo.

Governor Landon's first headlong attack on the New Deal was delivered outdoors in a temperature of 55 degrees, before a crowd which had awaited shivering for several hours—dignitaries and common folk alike.

As a result, the reception to the speech was apathetic, and cheers did not break out until he was half way through the fifth page of his manuscript.

The nominee tried hard to deliver this speech effectively—agreed as the best on paper that he has yet written—and was very disappointed at the results. He left immediately for his special train, which started westward at once. His next campaign trip will be in mid-September, and will carry him into Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Government Research Group Seeks Way to Reach People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 27—How to build a bridge to get the results of governmental research over to John and Mary Public, so that John and Mary in turn can get better police administration in their city, or better budgetary procedure, or whatever it is the experts advise, is the problem that is being studied by members of the Governmental Research Association as they hold their 30th anniversary meeting here this week.

Directors of some 200 municipal research bureaus in this country are not satisfied with digging up the facts, binding them in volumes, and leaving them to gather dust on library shelves. They want citizens to make use of what they, the researchers, have found out about local government, and they believe the citizens can do much more with them than they have in the past if a better technique of what they call "dissemination" is devised.

No Man's Land

Some citizen education is already accomplished through the publication of leaflets, talks by directors of the bureaus and the like but speakers declared that there still exists in many cities a sort of no-man's land between the bureau of governmental research and the public. On the one side one speaker pictured the bureau of governmental research, gathering important information with the skill characteristic of men trained for this kind of work. On the other, he observed civic groups—clubs, church organizations, fraternal bodies—interested in bettering government but not possessed of the facts which would enable them to bring intelligent pressure to bear upon their elected and appointed officials for the adoption of improved methods. There was a gap to be spanned. How to do it?

Robert M. Goodrich, executive director of the Providence (R. I.) Governmental Research Bureau, proposed that it be accomplished by expanding activities of the National Municipal League, the leading citizens' organization of national scope concerned with local government exclusively. The League, now without local units, would benefit, he said, by sending out roots into localities and affiliating with local research bureaus, taxpayers' associations and the like, and it could serve to get their findings into the hands of the people. Money would have to be raised to do this, but it could be done, Mr. Goodrich held, if an appealing program were worked out and some person assigned to the task of promoting it.

People Should Decide

A less specific approach was advocated by S. Howard Evans, executive of the Payne Fund, New York City, who delivered the principal address on this subject. Mr. Evans maintained that no one organization should be named to organize citizens for greater participation in government. The method should be outlined, but the people themselves should decide what particular agency or agencies should be used.

The problem, as he defined it, is that "the people have shown a large capacity for indifference to the research studies when they have been completed."

He did not blame the people. "The explanation," he said, "may well be that most of the research has been carried on without a sufficiently close relation to the democratic process. While individual citizens have been consulted about specific projects there has seldom been any extended public discussion of the problems on which you have done research."

"My own conviction," he continued, "is that the reason people have not behaved in a manner worthy of a democratic form of government is that no method or procedure has been developed as a guide for doing so. We are still trying to apply some form of the New England town meeting in a social situation which has become much too complex for it to be effective. What we need is a new method of citizen participation based on the new conditions."

He proposed that a framework be established which would enable existing organizations to devote themselves exclusively to the tasks for which they are particularly fitted. Governmental research agencies and similar bodies naturally would devote themselves to finding the facts, whether about police administration, public debts, or some other local problem. Discussion of the results of this investigation would be delegated to organizations such as women's clubs, men's luncheon clubs, agricultural, labor, or religious groups. This discussion would serve to direct the already existing political organizations, which, according to this speaker are "ready and waiting" for some procedure which will guide them intelligently.

Much can be done to increase citizen participation in government through public school and college education, others pointed out. One of the outstanding leaders in the field of governmental research, Dr. Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau, reported progress being made in training teachers as well as younger pupils in Michigan.

Some experienced men in the governmental research field are preparing text-books and manuals designed to interest young people in government by giving them a more practical understanding of its workings, reports showed. Speakers said they expected this kind of education to show results in a few years when people now in school become aldermen, office holders and voters.

But text-book writing is not enough, others observed. Dr. William E. Mosher of Syracuse University, a leading educator in the field of public administration, held that it was of the greatest importance to have public opinion to support teachers in teaching the not always pleasant facts about government as it is practiced.

British Explorers Back After Year In East Greenland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 27 (AP)—The British-East Greenland Expedition, returning to civilization after a year in Greenland, arrived today at Isa Fjord in northwest Iceland en route to England aboard the Norwegian sealing ship Saeles.

The expedition, which included two women, was augmented by 16 Eskimos and lived during nearly the entire year in the uninhabited region of the Arctic Circle to carry out geological and botanical investigations.

L. R. Wager, leader of the group, said that the results were fruitful with the expedition taking back several tons of geological and botanical specimens.

Mrs. L. R. Wager and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wager were included in the expedition which left Aberdeen, Scotland, July 4, 1935, aboard the late Sir Ernest Shackleton's old ship Quest.

They landed at Kangerdlugsuak, Greenland, about 300 miles north of Angmagsalik.

Eskimos, which the expedition picked up at Angmagsalik, found the hunting grounds uninhabited and in good condition while the expedition carried on the scientific work.

Award Bans War Invention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A Yorkshire architect, Mr. Hoffman Wood, has given a sum of £1000, from the income of which a gold medal is to be given annually for the invention judged to be the most valuable to mankind. The award will be made at the yearly exhibition of the Institute of Patentees. But the invention must not be connected in any way with war. The medal will be known as the Yorkshire medal.

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▨	▨	A	G	E	▨	▨
S	E	V	E	R	A	L
I	T	E	R	▨	D	O
P	A	R	▨	N	O	W

Return to Central Time Waits Starting Chicago Petitions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—Not until the shadows begin to lengthen and workers find themselves this fall hiking to work in the dimness of the dawn, will Chicago really begin to take interest again in the matter of whether it is to have eastern or central standard time the year round.

During the summer there's so much daylight that the working day could be shifted around quite a bit without infringing upon the dusky hours of sun-up and sun-down, it is pointed out.

Chicago is now officially—that is everything but the railroads—operating on eastern standard time, which is just exactly the same as if it were on central daylight saving time. While on central standard time it always changed to central daylight in the summer, then went back to standard in the winter.

All the Same in Summer

The city council's decree last spring that the city should change permanently to eastern standard came at a time when the shift made many workers leave their homes in the morning by lamplight, and there was considerable protest. This did not last though, for summer with its long days soon came and the situation was the same as in other summers when the city went on daylight saving time.

The protest aroused at first, though, was strong enough to cause the city council to agree to put the matter up to a referendum vote, if enough citizens signed petitions, and strong enough to start a movement for return to central standard; and it has somehow lasted through this period during which things have seemed all right to most people "as is."

The recent decision of the Interstate Commerce commission against allowing railroads here to operate, along with the city, on eastern standard time, lends considerable support to the opposition movement.

Railroads Run by Old Clock

It is considered particularly significant that in refusing Chicago's petition to be put officially in the eastern time zone, the I. C. C. called attention to the city's position in relation to the west as well as the east.

"It is not here apparent," the commission said, in making this point which has not been clear to some eastern observers, "that a parity of time with financial and industrial connections to the east of Chicago would be of any greater convenience of commerce, taken as a whole, than is the existing uniformity of time between Chicago and the agricultural and commercial sections in the middle west."

Going to Polls

Meanwhile, city officials point out that of course the ruling does not affect the city council ordinance, and that although railroads will operate on central time, the city will continue on eastern standard, unless and until petitions signed by about 425,000 voters bring the issue to the polls and the order is reversed in November.

Newspapers and certain lines of business have convictions on the matter, but Mr. Citizen, it is pointed out, determines his attitude by whether or not he likes to get up in the dark to go to work. Right now he does not have to, because of the long days. Whether there will be enough short days before the November election to influence citizen sentiment this way, is to be seen.

'Kickback Racket' Cause Of Decorators Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Hyman Marcal, president of District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, announced today about 12,000 union members had gone on strike in an effort to end the "kickback racket."

At issue is the question of contractors hiring at least 50 per cent of their labor through the union. Harry Sacher, attorney for the union, said there was no quarrel with the current wage and hour scale.

Union headquarters said all union painters, decorators and paperhangers in Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island had walked out.

Patois of Printers Has a Meaning All Its Own

Abounds in expressive words that none but those used to composing room conversation could make any sense of—a 'stick' is not a club nor is a 'galley' a boat or a cooking place.

Private Languages Of Industry

Last of Eight Articles

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Type is the voice of the Fourth Estate.

Journalists may discover the facts, draw conclusions, write upon the doings of the day, but—rattle their typewriters how they may—their message is muted until type comes to the rescue.

Type is the reporter's lyre, the editorial trumpet, the advertiser's bass drum, the dreamer's aeolian harp, the press agent's tuba. Its printed word has attracted many a recruit to ideas behind type display. And, with all this, type is likewise the publicist's most valued rostrum. From its place of authority he thunders, he sings, he plays upon the heart-strings and the imagination.

Polyglot and promiscuous, not caring who uses it or what the tongue, type nevertheless has a language all its own. In rooms where presses rumble and linotypes clickety-click ker-chug, and type is hand hauled from divers cases and clapped into composing sticks—in fact, wherever printers forgather, type talk is an argot closed to all except those happy individuals to whom the breath of printer's ink is as the aroma of sweet alyssum.

Printers' Pi Is Inedible

And a swashbuckling language it is, too. When printers turn to discussing their craft, writers of detective thrillers might well eavesdrop to their great edification while, overhearing, those dear fellows, Holmes and Watson, surely would be expected to ring for the patrol wagon.

For readers who can stand the jolt, here is a sample only to be read with the understanding that what seems highly combustible material is actually representative of an authentic and respectable terminology known as printing house parlance.

"Well, the comp tossed a handful of pi into the hell box, and turning to the devil, he said: 'Look about lad, for the dagger that dropped out of the form. I'm going to kill a fat head and use a lean type for the dummy.'"

Here's the Translation

Wait a moment! The situation is well in hand. In fact, you have listened to a completely prosaic conversation.

The first speaker is saying that the compositor (comp), or typesetter, threw some jumbled up and useless type (pi) into a receptacle provided for just that purpose (hell box) and, turning to the apprentice boy (devil), instructed him to look for a reference mark (dagger) which dropped out of a page of type (form). He further informs his auditor that he is going to discard (kill) a heading of thick type and few letters (fat head) for one of thin type containing more letters, which he will incorporate in a sample page or set-up (dummy).

Mightier Than the Sword

Having rerecovered our breath, so to speak, a stroll through the printing department may prove revealing to the eye, if bewildering to the auditory senses. Probably the first thing to attract attention is the bank of mergs. Oh, I beg your pardon. I should have said the line of linotype machines. "Mergs" because they were invented by Merganthaler. These machines assemble mats (matrixes) in a continuous line against which a mold is pressed. Molten metal is then forced into the mold and against the matrixes, forming a "slug" (line of solid metal) upon the face (top edge) of which appears the words from which an impression is taken—en masse with similar linotype slugs—all of which constitutes a printed sheet.

The material which guides the linotype operator or compositor or printer in his work is always referred to as "copy," no matter what its nature.

Twice Told Tales

There is "ad copy," "news copy," "ed (or editorial) copy," and so on, in the printing department, but in the editorial department no such distinction is made. Everything is a "story." A "story" over the editorial desk, may be an editorial, an essay, a special article, a woman's page column, a report of a league meeting, a critique of a play.

By a Staff Photographer

Deadline—One Minute to Go

Some modern newspaper lads try to "put on the dog" by referring to their stories as "bits." You know: "That was a nice bit you did for yesterday's Atlantic edition!" However, it is well known among the austere gentlemen of the old school that such defections from correct nomenclature brand the perpetrators as novices. Equally ill-advised is the affectation incident to calling a story a "piece." As well call a newspaperman a "journalist!"

And any head of a copy-desk—properly called "chief"—will tell you that a newspaperman is a newspaperman, but a journalist is merely a newspaperman out of a job.

The Difference Is Subtle

Many a newspaper neophyte, late honor student of some school of journalism, insists upon being called a journalist. It will be many a day before he is actually a newspaperman. In the days of his reportorial apprenticeship, however, the proper name for such is "cub."

The "cub" reporter may graduate into a staff correspondent, a foreign correspondent, a star reporter, a feature writer, an editorial writer, or an editor. There are several other possible objectives within the sacrosanct precincts of newspaperdom, but there are the most-sought-after.

The cub is the lesser of the reportorial staff. Other classifications include "leg men" or reporters who gather the facts of a story and 'phone them into the newsroom where "rewrite men" hammer them into shape and produce finished stories; the olice reporter; the city hall reporter; society reporter, etc.

"Page editors" are of a classification by themselves, their duties being to edit special pages such as sports, women's activities, real estate, travel, art, literature, and so on. A page editor is a rara avis among the journalistic branches. His or her feathers are resplendent and sometimes they even carry a walking stick.

The news, cable, city, foreign and copy editors are rank-and-file newspaper men, the lads who carry the load. Sometimes they function in individual offices, but usually they are seen with sleeves rolled up seated in the midst of their satellites and issuing orders like a general in battle.

The Men on the Run

Copy-editors are the fellows who sit about the rim of a horse-shoe desk in the news room and edit copy and write heads. They know everything and love blue pencils. The "chief," or head of the copy desk sits in the "slot" of the horseshoe and directs their activities. He possesses the mannerisms of an octopus, the glance of an Argus and the retentiveness of a Mnemosyne.

It is through such hands as these that the story goes to the composing room and there becomes copy. And since the business of newsgathering and editing has a vast glossary of its own—too large for description here—it may be of interest to return to the composing room and follow the story through.

Now the "story" is set-up; that is, it has been composed either in the form of individual type or type slugs and placed in galleys and receptacles of brass, zinc, etc., for holding type.

Proofs are "pulled," (i. e., printed on a proof press) and sent to the proof room where the "comma chasers" (proof readers) mark corrections. The galleys are taken to the make-up "stone" (formerly a wooden table topped by a large, smooth stone slab, but more modernly all made of steel) where the type is made up into pages or "forms."

In modern newspaper offices impressions of these forms are taken on specially prepared mats which take the complete impress of the page, and, from these, plates are cast which permit of printing a full-sized page of type from one block of metal.

Concerned with this briefly-sketched process is a small dictionary of words and phrases especially applicable to the work at hand.

When the copy is all in type, it is "all up." Copy or type held for purposes of filling up odd newspaper space is "Balaam," although some of these modern newspaper lads insist on calling it "standing matter."

No Cash in This Bank

The rack on which type is "dumped" when set is always a "bank." To make a "cast off" is to estimate the amount of type represented by a manuscript.

From such a harassing occupation the natural place of refuge should be a chapel; but chapels in printing houses have no religious connotation, since they are merely meetings held by the workmen to consider matters of mutual interest.

All of which leads us on a merry chase, only a "chase" to a printer is an iron frame which holds the type for printing.

But this sort of thing might go on ad infinitum. The moral from it all may be: Never judge a printer by the language he uses. He may be talking most innocent trade twaddle. In fact, he usually is.

Steps Are Taken To Swell Relief For New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27—Mayor John V. Hinchliffe of Paterson, president of the New Jersey state league of municipalities, today announced the appointment of a committee to confer with the state financial assistance commission in an effort to induce that body to reconsider the figures upon which its present formula of distribution of the state relief funds is based. The committee is composed of Paul A. Volcker, township manager of Teaneck; Leslie Rogers, treasurer of Pennsauken township; A. J. Farrell, city comptroller of Paterson, and S. S. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the league.

In naming his committee, Mayor Hinchliffe endorsed the plan to obtain a new formula.

May Ease Situation

"If it can be shown," said the Mayor, "that the financial assistance commission is in error in the estimate of $10,500,000 for municipal relief requirements for the last half of this year, and if the report submitted by Mr. Kenworthy can be accepted as reasonably accurate, it would result in relieving a most embarrassing situation for many municipalities in the State."

In discussing the matter of a special session, Mayor Hinchliffe said: "I believe it impossible for the Governor to transfer the $1,500,000 to the financial assistance commission through Chapter 60 of the laws of 1935. If this proves to be correct, I feel that the Governor should call an immediate special session of the Legislature for the specific purpose of making these funds available at once.

Might Provide Balance

"I am further convinced that it would be useless to expect the Legislature, in a special session held before the general election, to do anything to permanently reduce property taxation. However, the members would come to Trenton for a day and make available the balance remaining in the Emergency Relief Administration funds."

In the meantime, Assemblyman Harry J. Donahue, Passaic county Republican, announced at Clinton that he had set Sept. 21 for a conference of legislators for the purpose of discussing relief.

"We must forget any legislative difference," Mr. Donahue said, "and force a sane and sound program to save real estate from strangulation."

Passenger Traffic On Atlantic Increases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—North Atlantic passenger traffic during May, June and July was reported by Secretary Roper today at 206,000 persons, an increase of 20,000 over the same period in 1935.

Mr. Roper said American ships carried 2000 more passengers in the 1936 period than in 1935, and that, while they provided only 7.9 per cent of possenger accommodations, they received 11.2 per cent of total traffic. British vessels, controlling 37.5 per cent of accommodations, carried 30.1 per cent of the traffic.

Area of Yellowstone Park

Yellowstone National Park has an area of 3438 square miles.

New York's First Car Line

The first horse-car line in New York city ran on the Bowery and on Fourth avenue from Prince street to Union place, now 14th street.

Mayor of Montreal Resigns

MONTREAL, Aug. 27 (AP)—Camillien Houde, a colorful figure in Quebec's political affairs for the last decade, resigned today as mayor of Montreal without making an explanation of his action. His secretary, moreover, said no statement was likely today. It was suggested, however, that Mr. Houde might be accepting an appointment in the newly elected provincial government of the Union Nationale party, which took office yesterday.

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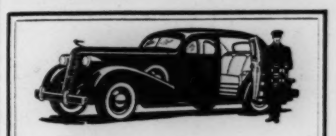

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Alberta Business Asks Guarantees for Scrip

(Continued from Page 1)

as: 1. To guarantee farmers and producers prices above cost of production; 2. To guarantee manufacturers and processors prices above cost of manufacture; 3. To guarantee retailers profit on the sale of goods.

"On page 27 of the Social Credit Manual, Mr. Aberhart said: "The scientific system of recovery through the cycle of credit will have to be introduced at the same time the basic dividends are issued'. The public has a right to the clearest possible explanation of this and other vague terms before the province is actually plunged into this experiment.

"We believe that the citizens of Alberta are entitled to clear and satisfactory explanations of all these points and the other provisions before being invited to sign the covenants."

A special emergency session of the Alberta Legislature was called by the Social Credit government to consider drought relief problems and plans to implement the Social Credit system.

E. C. Manning, minister of trade and industry, has stated that the Government would probably bring three or four bills before the legislature, and that the session would likely be of very short duration. It is assumed that legislation introduced to further the payment of Social Credit basic dividends will depend, to a large extent, on the results of the registration and the signing of "covenants" by Albertans, which is now being carried out.

Aberhart's Appeal

Speaking over the radio from Calgary recently, Premier William Aberhart warned Albertans that they must register for Social Credit dividends, or the government might not be able to carry out its plans for the fulfillment of the payment of basic dividends. He stressed the fact that if the citizens did not covenant to "co-operate" with the government and decided to wait until next year before registering, they would be the losers. He is reported to have said further: "The question is: Do you wish to cooperate in a live-and-let-live policy, or do you want the dog-eat-dog, and the devil-take-the-hindmost scheme that we have under the present financial system? You must decide which you want to have maintained. This is for you citizens individually to answer. If you say 'No,' do not register; if you decide not to bother just now but to wait for a year or two, well and good. That is your business. But remember the opportunity is being given you now and do not forget tomorrow is not yours; today is your only day and you must not treat it lightly."

Alberta's Neighbors Reguse to Accept 'Prosperity Scrip'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Alberta prosperity certificates, distributed by Alberta's Social Credit government, will not be accepted by Saskatchewan business establishments, a reporter with one of the certificates discovered here recently.

Even firms with branches in Alberta refused to accept the certificates, saying that they were not legal tender in Saskatchewan.

The provincial government, while it is watching the Alberta experiment with interest, has no expectation of following its lead.

Polite U. S. Note Warns Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

of our fleet to permit the entry into them of merchant ships, in order in this way to prevent furnishing of provinces of Almeria, Murcia, Alicante and Badajoz and supplies to the rebels."

"Make It Effective"

After talking the situation over with President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull dispatched the following reply dated August 25.

"My government directs me to inform you in reply that with the friendliest feelings toward the Spanish Government it cannot admit the legality of any action on the part of the Spanish Government in declaring such ports closed unless that Government declares and maintains an effective blockade of such ports.

"In taking this position my Government is guided by a long line of precedents in international law with which the Spanish Government is doubtless familiar."

New Zealanders On Unique Air Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Francis C. Chichester, New Zealand aviator, left here recently accompanied by a New Zealand sheep breeder, Frederick D. Herrick, on a 14,000-mile aerial cruise with Switzerland as an ultimate destination—but by a devious route. The airman expects his flight to last four months. He declared his intention when he took off not to allow time to interfere with the program in any way.

The flight is scheduled to go from Darwin through the Netherlands Indies and the Celebes to Singapore, then to Siam, French Indo-China, Hankow and Peiping, and across to Harbin, Manchoukuo. From that city the airmen intend to fly across Asiatic Russia by way of Syretensk, Yeniseisk and Tobolsk to Archangel on the White Sea. From Archangel, they will fly across Scandinavia, finishing up at Lausanne, Switzerland.

"The purpose of the flight," said Mr. Chichester, "is to see places which it would take us years to reach in any other way than by airplane. We have all our permits in order, except those for Russia, and we do not anticipate any difficulties there."

If permission is granted to fly across Russia, Mr. Herrick will study collective farming under the Soviets, while Mr. Chichester, a keen stamp collector, is making sure of mementoes of the trip by taking a large bundle of letters addressed to himself, which he will post from various places he visits.

Mr. Chichester achieved fame in 1929 when he made a fast solo flight from England to Australia. In 1930 he made the first aerial crossing of the Tasman Sea from New Zealand, traveling by way of Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands in a roughly converted seaplane. For this flight he received the Johnstone Memorial Plaque. Later, Mr. Chichester flew on a good-will flight from Australia to Japan. His aerial adventures have been put into print in two books.

International 'Y' Clubs Honor Bay State Man

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—An international award was presented to R. Edgar Fisher of Wakefield, Mass., past president of international "Y" men's clubs today as the organization resumed sessions of its fourteenth annual conference.

Lewis A. Warren, Washington, Iowa, international president, addressed the convention.

E. H. Munson of Peiping, China, told 170 delegates yesterday that the organization is recognized in the Far East as one of the leading Asiatic service groups.

Elliott Hudson of Halifax, N. S., international director, presided at a discussion of boys' work.

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Soviet Military Gains Deplored By Berlin Press

Soviet militarism was cited as a prime reason for the new conscription decree in Germany, just issued. The following article vindicates Berlin's attitude toward Moscow.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Soviet Russia's recent decision to increase its fighting forces during the next few years by the reduction of the age of entry into military service has provoked much hostile comment in the German press.

This action, it is maintained here, will lead to a Soviet army, which, in 1940, will have an effective strength of 2,000,000 men, and thus make it one of the most powerful war instruments in the whole world.

Such an army the German people are told will naturally be the servant of the world revolution for which the bolsheviks are now making more active propaganda than ever before.

"Defensive Rearmament"

Germany's huge rearmament since the National Socialists came to power has always been represented here as defensive in the extreme—to defend the accomplishments of the revolution of 1933—and as a means of reducing unemployment; England's rearmament is seen as a realization of the powerlessness of the League of Nations to be an effective instrument for the preservation of peace; but the Russian army is declared to be for offensive purposes, since that state is in no danger of attack from without.

This new action was interpreted in the "Diplomatic Correspondence," the semi-official bulletin of the Berlin foreign office as a "bombshell hurled into an atmosphere of conciliation." It was further made clear in the same communiqué that this would create a new situation as far as Germany's attitude towards the suggested Western Pact was concerned.

No Arms Limitation

This can only mean that this country will probably not agree to any limitation of armaments with France, England and Belgium, since Germany has always taken the Russian standard in armaments, as that by which it must determine its own strength.

The "danger" from Russia, which has no common frontier with this country, is naturally interpreted as bolshevik interference in Germany's internal affairs.

It is the unity of this "European whole" against Russia which has long been the aim advocated by the leaders of the Third Reich.

Reject Peace Thesis

Their rejection of the thesis that "peace is indivisible" on this continent, that is that it must include understanding with Soviet Russia also, has long been frankly stated by the National Socialists, whose unambiguous aim is the exclusion of that state from European partnership of any sort.

It emerges, therefore, that just as the need of this country's building its air strength to the size of Russia's made it impossible, according to the Wilhelmstrasse, to agree to an air pact with the West European powers, and just as the Franco-Soviet pact was attacked as an obstacle to understanding between the West European powers, so the new increase in Russia's army will raise new difficulties, if not make impossible any far-reaching understanding of the Locarno Powers.

Loyalists Use Letter From Former King As Purge Suspect List

MADRID, Aug. 27 (AP)—Suspected rebel sympathizers, revealed to the Government in the "Alfonso letter," were sought as purges of fascists spread through Spain.

The department of public safety examined a long list of names mentioned in a letter former King Alfonso was said to have written. Those he mentioned were suspected by the Government of being implicated in the revolt. Telling the rebels "victory is ours," it urged them to "respect nothing" to gain their ends.

Barcelona Executions

Four insurgent officers, convicted by court martial of fostering rebellion against the socialist government, were executed in Barcelona. The Catalan government approved creation of a "People's Committee for Public Safety" to carry on its purge of fascist sympathizers.

Army and legislative officials were arrested, the Madrid Government announced. Among those taken were Valiente Garcia, secretary to former Minister of the Interior Salazar Alonso, on charges involving insurrection, and an artillery captain and aviation sergeant accused of aiding the revolt.

Documents Discovered

The Government said that it had discovered documents in the residence of Perez Caballero, secretary to the Spanish embassy at Warsaw, linking him to the fascists.

White flags flying from the Alcazar, at Toledo, impelled the Government to prepare for the surrender of the 1700 rebels who have held the besieged fortress for five weeks.

It appeared, however, that the Alcazar defenders split among themselves and that one group prefers death to surrender. A loyalist captain who went to the Alcazar gates to discuss a truce was shot and seriously wounded.

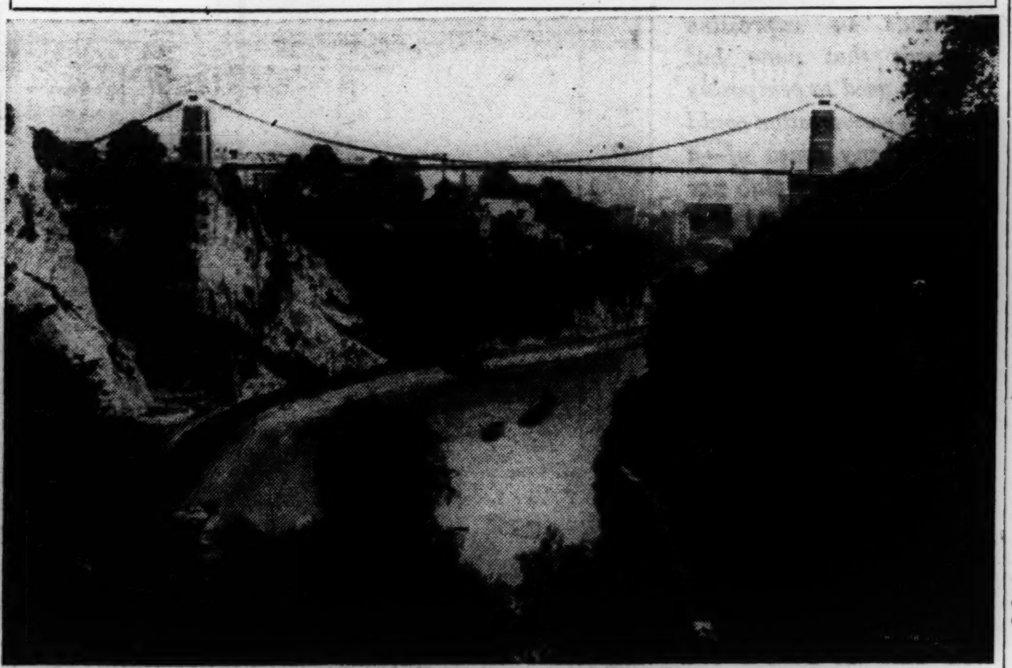
Rebel Planes Shot Down

Two rebel planes were reported shot down in the Guadarrama mountains during a loyalist advance. Another was reported captured, and three more—one piloted by a foreign crew believed to be Italian—was said to have been shot down in the far north.

Loyalist commanders west of Toledo kept in readiness for battle after meager advices of fierce fighting between Navalmoral de la Mata and Talavera de la Reina. Planes were prepared to renew bombing of Oviedo, Saragoss and Teruel, while troops were ordered to attack the "well-entrenched" enemy at Cordoba.

José Giral Periera, who became Prime Minister of Spain after the revolution broke out, expressed confidence of the Government's ultimate success.

Centenary of a Famous Bridge Observed



Spans Gorge of the Avon at Bristol, Eng.

Foundation Stone Laid on Aug. 27, 1836

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 27—Over the air today went a program commemorating the 100th anniversary of the start of construction of the Clifton suspension bridge.

This noted example of engineering skill consists of a single span of 702 feet from pylon to pylon and crosses 245 feet above the Avon at Bristol, giving it a magnificent setting.

The bridge was the greatest triumph of Isumbard K. Brunel who also built the first railway from Bristol to London and who designed the Great Western, the first ocean liner, the Great Britain, the first iron-screw ocean-going vessel, and the Great Eastern, all three of which were built in Bristol.

The foundation stone of the bridge was laid with a flourish of trumpet and roar of cannon in the early morning hours of Aug. 27, 1836. The work had not proceeded beyond the pylons when the funds gave out and it was not until 1864 that the structure was completed and opened to the public. In appearance it is considered by many engineers as unrivaled among chain bridges.

Wie merkwürdig Tiere sein können!

WENN die Leute nur um sich schauen und beobachten wollten, wie viele seltsame Dinge könnten sie von den Tieren und Pflanzen ringsum lernen!

Hast Du schon beobachtet, daß ein Hund sich immer zwei, drei Mal umdreht, bevor er sich niederlegt? Warum tut er das wohl? Zwei Gründe hat er dafür. Vor langer, langer Zeit, als der Hund noch wie der Wolf ein wildes Tier war, legte er sich ausschließlich im hohen Gras zur Ruhe, so wie es die Wildhunde Afrikas heute noch tun. Sein Lager bereitete er sich, indem er durch die Drehbewegung das Gras zurückschob.

Dann mußte er auch beständig auf der Hut sein. Während er sich umdrehte, hat er ganz sicher nach allen Richtungen scharf Ausschau gehalten. Und bis zum heutigen Tage, Tausende von Jahren nach seiner Zähmung, hält er immer noch an den Gewohnheiten seiner wilden Tage fest.

Die Krabbe und ihre zwanzig Häuser

Wirklich eigenartig sind die Gewohnheiten mancher Geschöpfe! Wußtest Du schon, daß die Krabbe ihr eigenes Haus mindestens zwanzigmal bauen und wieder vernichten muß, ehe sie nur drei Jahre alt ist?

Die Krabbe hat keine Knochen; sie schafft sich eine äußere Schale, die den Dienst ebensogut versieht. Unglücklicherweise wird aber ihre erste Schale nur gerade groß genug für den kleinen Körper. Wenn nun dieser Körper wächst, dann wird die Schale bald zu eng. Schließlich drückt sie die kleine Krabbe so sehr, daß sie einfach hinaus muß. Und wie denkst Du wohl, daß sie das anstellt? Sie bläht sich auf, bis schließlich das Haus in der ganzen Länge des Daches aufplatzt.

Das zarte, knochenlose Körperchen durch den engen Spalt hinauszubefördern, ist nun aber ein gefährliches Kunststück für das kleine Krabbenkindlein; denn ähnlich wie die Hufe eines Füllens sind seine Scheren viel dicker als die Beine. Wie äußerst sorgfältig muß die Kleine sein, damit sich ihre Beine und Scheren nicht in der Schale verfangen! Sie hat nun aber die herrliche Fähigkeit, alles Blut im Körper zusammenzuziehen; dadurch werden die Beine und Scheren so dünn, daß sie durch die schmale Öffnung hindurch gezogen werden können.

Hat sie nun ihr enges Haus verlassen, so ist sie doch nicht aller Gefahr enthoben: viele Tiere und Vögel täten nichts lieber, als den zarten, süßen Leib verzehren. Und die Scheren sind durch den Entzug des Blutes so schwach geworden, daß sich die Krabbe unmöglich verteidigen könnte. So zieht sie sich denn in irgendein Felsenloch zurück und wartet, bis ihre neue Schale sich fertig entwickelt hat.

Nun liegt aber die Gefahr nahe, daß das neue Haus auch nicht größer wird wie der Leib, und daß für das weitere Wachstum kein Platz übrig bleibt. In sehr geschickter Weise verhindert jedoch die Krabbe dieses Mißgeschick. Sie bläht sich auf, indem sie so viel Wasser schluckt, wie ihr Leib nur fassen kann. Dieses Wasser behält sie dann, bis die neue Schale fertig ist. Dann kommt sie aus ihrem Versteck hervor und hat ein Haus, das so geräumig ist, wie sie es sich nur wünschen könnte.

Als Pfoten Hufe wurden

Fast alle Geschöpfe, die heute Hufe haben, hatten vor langen Zeiten weiche Pfoten, ähnlich den Händen der Affen. Als aber diese Pfoten sich zu harten Hufen umbildeten, konnten sie natürlich nicht mehr wie Hände gebraucht werden; und so verlernten diese Geschöpfe die Kunst des Kletterns.

In Afrika gibt es aber ein Tier, den Klippschliefer, der auch trotz seiner Hufe auf Bäumen und Mauern herumklettern kann. Jeder Huf hat die Form eines Bechers, und das Innere des Bechers kann nach innen und nach außen gedrückt werden.

Wenn der Klippschliefer seinen Huf gegen einen Felsen oder gegen einen Baum drückt, dann zieht er das Innere des Hufes ein, und der becherförmige Huf saugt sich am Untergrund fest. So kann sich das Tier am Baum oder Fels festhalten. Das ist gerade so erstaunlich wie wenn eine Kuh einen Baum oder eine Mauer erklettern könnte!

Und das erinnert uns an die Tatsache, daß viele Fledermäuse, besonders in Brasilien, sich nicht damit begnügen, sich mit ihren hakenförmigen Zehen verkehrt aufzuhängen: sie haben an ihren Füßen kleine Scheiben, wie Lederpolster, und können sich damit an einer glatten Decke aufhängen; oder sie können eine Wand hinauf klettern, indem sie ihre Hände und Füße dagegen klatschen. Wir sollten uns aber vergegenwärtigen, daß die Stubenfliege und die Tintenfische ähnliche Saugnäpfe haben und sich stundenlang an irgend einem Gegenstand festhalten können, der gerade erreichbar ist.

Auch die Blumen haben manchmal merkwürdige Gewohnheiten. In Brasilien gibt es eine Art Magnolie, deren Blüten sich wochenlang jeweilen zu ganz bestimmten Stunden öffnen und schließen, und zwar ohne Rücksicht auf die Witterung. Das tun sie mit solcher Regelmäßigkeit, daß die Eingeborenen an dieser uhrenähnlichen Blume die Tageszeit ablesen können.

Viele Blumen öffnen sich natürlich jeden Tag beim Sonnenaufgang und schließen sich auch wieder, wenn die Sonne untergeht. Einige Blumen öffnen und schließen sich früher als andere. Ein Gärtner in der Nähe von Paris machte sich dies vor einigen Jahren zunutze. Unter Verwendung von zwölf verschiedenen Pflanzenarten legte er eine große Uhr an. Die Blüten eines jeden Beetes öffneten sich fast genau eine Stunde nach den Blüten des vorhergehenden Beetes. Sie schlossen sich auch alle wieder in der gleichen Reihenfolge. Mehrere Wochen lang ging diese Blumenuhr fast ebenso genau wie die Uhr am nahen Kirchturm.

CARL HOLLIDAY

[Die englische Fassung dieses Aufsatzes erscheint in einer anderen Spalte auf "The Young Folks' Page."]

Augustus Statue Found at Fondi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italian workmen have uncovered another ancient masterpiece hidden in the ground for many centuries.

Repairing a road on the site of the Roman city of Fundi, now called Fondi by the Italians, some laborers found a magnificent marble head of a youth, which has been identified by art experts as a head of Emporer Augustus.

Fondi is one of the oldest cities of Italy. A legend has it that it was founded by Hercules on one of his mythical trips along the coasts of Italy. It is said he traced, with his powerful hand leading a plough, the furrow of the town. It is still possible to imagine the trail of this furrow in the stone walls which encircled the city.

In historic Roman times Fundi prospered; it had its forum also still visible, and now marked by a beautiful medieval church, of Santa Maria. Sulla and Cicero are reported by historians to have visited the place which had its culminating moment under the reign of Augustus, for Livia, the emporer's wife, built herself a villa at Fundi. She called it the Villa Prenia and adorned it with many precious columns and statues.

One of these statues has apparently been brought to light once more. It is a big marble head, twice natural size with beautiful features and a serene expression, very similar to the head of Augustus' statue found at the Villa Livia at the gates of Rome and now in the Vatican Museum. An archaeologist called from Naples immediately recognized the new find as another likeness of Augustus.

Contrary to what was thought at first, it was not a part of a whole statue but merely a head fixed on a stand. The hair is abundant and curly, the eyes deeply expressive, the lips perfect. The marble is not badly damaged and this freshly recovered piece of sculpture appears to be one of the best specimens of Roman imperial art.

The new find will not go to any of the Roman or Naples museums, for the Fascist authorities of Fondi have decided to keep it in their city together with numerous other finds made in the recent months. They are to provide a special museum for Augustus' head.

Philippine Adviser Quits

MANILA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Francis Burton Harrison, former Governor General to the Philippine Islands, submitted his resignation today as adviser to Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Commonwealth Government.

War Secretary, George H. Dern, Has Passed On

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, assistant secretary of war, will assume the duties of acting secretary, pending an appointment by President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—George Henry Dern, secretary of war in the Roosevelt cabinet, who passed on here today was the second Democrat and the second man not a Mormon to be governor of Utah.

Mr. Dern, who left the governor's chair in Utah to become Secretary of War, brought to the Roosevelt Cabinet an advocacy of preparedness for national defense, although he declared himself "no militarist."

Fought for Efficiency

By backing up Generals Douglas MacArthur and Malin Craig, his successive chiefs of staff, in their plans to reorganize, expand and modernize the army, Mr. Dern proposed to build the army into a small, but efficient fighting force.

During Mr. Dern's administration also the war department extended its flood control program, started construction of the Bonneville dam on the Columbia river and the Fort Peck (Mont.) reservoir project, and supervised the organization and administration of CCC camps.

Mr. Dern began his duties as secretary—like most civilian appointees to that position—with little knowledge of the war department and its widespread military and non-military activities. He immediately started a series of inspection trips to army posts and projects by plane, train, motorcar and boat.

Investigated Army Lobby

When allegations were made of lobbying in the war department in the interests of clients for sales or purchases of surplus goods, Mr. Dern issued orders for a thorough investigation. Information secured in the investigation by the inspector general was turned over to the justice department for action. The court-martial and dismissal of two high ranking army officers resulted from the investigation.

When a congressional committee demanded the ousting of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Foulois, the army's first flyer, as chief of air corps because of his alleged violation of the law governing plane purchases, Mr. Dern declined to act until the accused general had been given a "fair trial."

Gen. Foulois, considering himself vindicated by the ensuing investigation and "trial," eventually voluntarily retired.

Built Up Air Corps

Criticism of army air corps flying of airmail during an emergency caused by cancellation of private company contracts led Mr. Dern to name a committee of aeronautical authorities, which was asked to recommend a course of action. From that committee came the Baker report with recommendations—which were followed by Mr. Dern—and a program for increasing the strength and efficiency of the air corps.

In November, 1935, President Roosevelt named Mr. Dern as his official representative at the inauguration of the new commonwealth government of the Philippines. En route to Manila, he visited Hawaii, Japan, China, and Guam.

Before coming to Washington as a member of the Roosevelt cabinet, Mr. Dern had prospered as a mining man and inventor of mining apparatus.

Born in Dodge county, Nebraska, Sept. 8, 1872, the son of John and Elizabeth D. Dern, he graduated from Fremont Normal college when only 16, then worked in freight and lumber yards to earn money with which to attend the University of Nebraska in 1893 and 1894.

Mexico Extends Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The system of schools for soldiers' children which has been erected in Mexico with great success will soon receive a new addition in the State of Puebla. It will accommodate 300 boys and girls. The two already functioning in Mexico City accommodate 1250 children; that at Guadalajara, 300; Patzcuaro, Nichoacan, 300. It is planned to extend these schools to other portions of the country where they are greatly needed.

Civil Service Tests Required Of More Federal Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—An increase of more than 43,000 in the number of government employees under civil service was reported today by the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30.

The figures were accompanied by a statement that "at present the number of positions in the competitive classified civil service is the largest since 1919."

The commission did not play up the fact, however, that the government establishment as a whole has grown by such leaps and bounds that the 498,725 employees under civil service comprise only 60 per cent of the total number of government workers. This ratio though slightly higher than it was a year ago, is still lower than in any administration during the last 30 years.

More Government Employees

On June 30, there were 824,259 persons employed in the regular establishments of the federal government. Three and a half years ago when President Roosevelt took office there were only 566,986. The growth has continued steadily year by year during the Roosevelt administration.

Persons subject to civil service examination and promotion rules increased from 450,592 in 1934, to 455,229 in 1935 and 498,725 in 1936, today's report showed.

Many Agencies Unaffected

Agencies listed as still operating entirely outside the pale of the civil service include the Commodity Credit corporation, Electric Home and Farm authority, Export-Import bank, Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, Public Works administration, Federal Emergency Relief administration, Federal Housing administration, Home Owners' Loan corporation, National Archives, National Youth administration, Resettlement administration, Reconstruction Finance corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority and the Works Progress administration.

Altogether there are 32 emergency agencies which still have no member of their staffs subject to civil service regulations.

The total number of federal employees was 104,819 higher on June 30 of this year than on the same date a year ago, and 151,164 higher than on June 30, 1934.

Powers Ask Ban on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

eto, loyalist militia organizer, asserted, "no matter how bad he may be, than 20 good staff men working without co-ordination.

"The latter applies contradictory operations or dispersion of strength and therefore wastes energy."

The Government's list of victories related capture of the towns of Arija and Cabanas de Virtus in northern Burgos province, the death of 300 rebels and seizure of rifles, machine guns and ammunition near Irun, bombardment of Ceuta and the sinking of a rebel transport ship.

Loyalists Claim Gains

Three fascist airplanes were shot down at Cadiz by loyalists fliers, the Government said, and Seville, Cordoba and Cadiz were bombarded.

The loyalist aviators bombarding Seville sighted a rebel column composed of 60 trucks and crushed the entire force, the Government announced.

Moorish fighters with the rebels were being promised parcels of rich Spanish farmland and permission to live in Spain with freedom of religion, the Communist newspaper Mundo Obrero asserted.

Prieto Assails Powers For Failing to Support Socialist Government

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MADRID, Aug. 27—Spain is the "Ethiopia of Europe," deserted by those nations whose vital interests should compel them to be her active allies, Indalecio Prieto, socialist "Iron Chancellor," declared today.

Señor Prieto, Labor leader and former minister of public works, spoke these words in the early hours of this morning at his apartment in the well-defended, sandbagged ministry of marine.

"What help has France and Great Britain given us in our direst hour?" he asked. "None at all, while Germany, Italy and Portugal are providing our rebel enemies with all the material they want."

Señor Prieto, who, as leader of the parliamentary Socialist Party, is an important figure behind the Government, continued:

"The diplomats of Europe are very busy over their plan for a convention of neutrality and non-intervention."

Agreement Futile

"But what good is such a convention to us? None at all! It will in fact damage our cause. Obviously France and Great Britain will sign it and keep their word while Germany, Italy and Portugal will sign it and go on helping the rebels as before."

"I cannot understand why France and Great Britain can be so blind to their own interests.

"The establishment of a fascist regime in the west end of Europe is not a contingency they can envisage with pleasure.

"And what will they say if Franco (Gen. Francisco Franco, the rebel commander-in-chief) wins and gives the Balearic islands to Italy or Germany as a reward for their aid?"

Required to Buy Arms

"Last year," he said, "our then rightist minister of state, Martinez de Velasco, negotiated a new trade treaty with France and the French insisted on inclusion of a clause which compelled us to buy a certain quantity of war materials from them each year.

"Martinez de Valesco signed. They gave him a banquet for it. The French, with a Popular Front Government like ours, now have gone back on their word and have refused to even let us have the war materials which the treaty stipulates we must buy."

Religious Treasures Moved From Spain To Italy by Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—In the early stages of the Spanish civil war a large number of treasures belonging to various religious orders in Spain were secretly transported to Italy for safety, it is learned here.

They were sent from Madrid, Barcelona, Saragossa and other places where trouble was expected to develop and included pictures and plate from convents and churches. Airplanes were used in bringing many of these treasures to Italy.

Harriman Freed

LEWISBURG, Penna., Aug. 27 (AP)—Joseph W. Harriman, once powerful New York financier, left the federal Northeastern penitentiary today, less than half of his four and one-half year prison term behind him. His freedom is conditional—he now goes into the custody of the United States parole system until the end of the four and one-half years. He was convicted in 1934 on charges of banking irregularities involving more than a million dollars—specifically, making false entries in the books of a federal reserve bank.

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Students of U. S. and Japan Build Good Will at Tokyo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Further strengthening the bonds of friendship and good will between the youth of Japan and the United States, students of the two nations have just concluded the Third America-Japan Student conference on the campus of Waseda University here.

Fifty American delegates representing colleges and universities from New England to Hawaii journeyed across the Pacific to be guests of students from 30 universities of the Japanese Empire in at attempt to reach a better understanding of Pacific problems.

First Conference in 1934

English - speaking students of Japan originally conceived the idea of a youth congress of the two Pacific powers and in the summer of 1934 entertained 75 American young men and women at the first conference in Tokyo, later conducting them on an extensive good-will tour of Japan, Korea and Manchukuo.

Realizing the value of the first conference, the student delegates from the United States undertook to sponsor a return meeting, and last year 50 Japanese students were entertained by college students of the Pacific coast, meeting at Reed College in Portland, Oregon, and touring the cities and National Park resorts from Seattle to San Diego.

Basis of Real Peace

"Real peace is built upon the understanding hearts of peoples," state the students in their conference constitution. It adds: "We hope that we may accomplish these ideals of peace by critical and unprejudiced study of political, economic and social problems which have been a source of friction and tension between Japan and America, and to provide a secure basis for lasting friendship."

Dr. Hozumi Tanaka, chairman of the board of Waseda university, in welcoming the American delegates said: "On these two nations, America and Japan, rest great responsibilities for the preservation of world peace. . . . This conference is being held for an exchange of friendship between the American and Japanese students. We believe the students of both nations are capable of bearing on their shoulders their responsibilities of constructing the world's new civilization."

Mutual Issues Scanned

With these ideals before them the youthful ambassadors of America and Japan met for one week in a series of round table discussions on questions of mutual concern.

The delegates were divided into four groups, the commissions on politics, economics, culture and religion. The commission on politics debated the future of democracy, the future of nationalism, and how to secure world peace. Economic students had before them the questions of recent economic conditions of America and Japan, and economic relations between America and Japan.

Delegates in the culture commission discussed such problems as marriage systems, co-education, unemployment of intellectual people, and the comparison of American and Japanese education practices and thoughts.

Religion and life, Buddhism, Shintoism and Christianity, and religion and modern social problems, commanded the attention of delegates in the commission on religion.

Round table discussions were confined to the mornings of the week in Tokyo. During the afternoons, conducted excursions were made to schools and universities, department stores, silk mills and factories, shrines and temples of the city.

Entertained in Homes

Visiting men and women delegates have been accommodated in the Tokyo Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., although members of the Chamber of Commerce and various service clubs made arrangements so that each American could have at least one night in a Japanese home.

Following the conference proper all the delegates were invited to experience a few days of Japanese camp life at Lake Yamanaka at the foot of Mt. Fuji with an ascent of the mountain.

A host committee of Japanese students is conducting the American group on a three weeks sightseeing tour of Japan. Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Nara, the Mikimoto pearl fisheries, the Ise Shrines, and Miyajima are to be included in the trip south to Nagasaki and Unzen National Park. The return will be by way of Mt. Aso volcano, Beppu hot springs resort and the Inland Sea to Tokyo and Yokohama where the delegates will embark for Seattle on Sept. 5.

Universities Represented

American delegates represent the universities of Virginia, Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Yale Northwestern, Michigan, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, California, U. C. L. A., Southern California, Stanford and Hawaii, and Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams, Wellesley, Smith, Occidental and Reed Colleges.

Charles M. H. Hall of Occidental College, executive chairman of last year's conference, leads the American delegation.

Headed by Takafumi Hishikari of Waseda University, the Japanese committee consists of students of Tokyo Imperial University, Aoyama Gakuin, Meiji University, Keio University, Tokyo University of Commerce, Meiji Gakuin, Doshisha University, Nihon University and Kyoto Imperial University.

British M. P. Barred From U. S. as 'Red'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The United States government has refused to permit William Gallacher, a Communist member of the British Parliament, to enter this country.

This was confirmed at the State department today when the American Civil Liberties Union made public a protest over the refusal of the department to grant a temporary visa to Mr. Gallacher, who was said now to be traveling in Canada.

The action was taken, it was explained, under the American immigration act prohibiting entry of persons who are members of groups that have as their object the overthrow of organized governments by force and violence.

State department officials said Mr. Gallacher not only was a member of the British Communist part but of the central executive committee of the Communist International, the headquarters of which are in Moscow.

The Civil Liberties Union said Mr. Gallacher wished to visit his sisters in Chicago but was refused an American visa when he applied for it in London and a later application also has been turned down.

French Doctors Plan Meeting at Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Five hundred doctors from France, the United States and Canada will be in Montreal the first week in September to attend the 14th annual convention of the Association des Médecins de Langue Français de l'Amerique du Nord. Several leading scientists and medical experts will attend, the outstanding being Prof. Maurice Chiray of the University of Paris, Prof. Etienne Sorrell, and Chevalier Jackson of Philadelphia.

'Hot Dogs' at Great Lakes Concert Cause Iturbi to Quit as Conductor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Spanish conductor and solo pianist, Jose Iturbi, "adores" hot dogs to eat, but contends today that they do not mix wth symphony concerts.

This was one of his answers in a dispute which Aug. 25, after his first appearance as guest conductor of the Great Lakes Symphony Orchestra, led to cancellation of the remainder of his scheduled week of programs.

Mr. Iturbi held up a radiocast for nine minutes while the audience was combed for a pianist to play the score of "Impressions of Buenos Aires" by José André.

To the orchestra, playing outdoors on the grounds of the Great Lakes Exposition, he said:

"I've just sent a telegram to New York asking to be released from this series. Understand—the trouble is not you. You played beautifully. But I can't stand these hot dogs—pop—whistles—and street cars!"

Replied Rudolph Ringwall, director of the Great Lakes Symphony, after the concert:

"Iturbi ate a hot dog himself Monday night while he listened to Walter Logan conduct the orchestra."

Returned Iturba, located in a hotel dining room:

"Why, I ate three of them Monday night. But I finished them before going into the plaza."

The Spanish conductor, who since June 25 has directed 27 concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra and 25 of the Philadelphia Symphony, said he had "pleaded for a release" from his contract after the concert.

At the same time, Carl J. Vosburg, manager of the musicians, composed of most of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, announced the conductor's unconditional release.

Last week in Philadelphia, at a concert in Robin Hood Dell, Mr. Iturbi left the stage for 10 minutes, mistaking the audience's hissing of photographers for disapproval of the orchestra's performance.

The photographers were snapping Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia and Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York. Mr. Iturbi returned after an explanation and laughed off the incident.

Direct Dealing Urged Between The Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

but only the first one is to be discussed in this article.

For want of a better approach, take a paragraph from an article written by R. M. Hooker and published in "World Unity" some years ago. Mr. Hooker, describing the Latin - American point of view, wrote: "After the discovery of the New World, Central and South America were settled by people of Latin culture, who came from countries where democracy was unknown. Their ideas of an aristocracy both of politics and of religion were brought with them.

"A century later, to North America came the Pilgrim Fathers, representing the Anglo-Saxon culture, with its democratic ideals and institutions. In them were imbedded the seeds of protestantism. Those who followed in their wake were more Englishmen, Germans and Scandinavians, coming from the very cradle of democracy. What influence are we to draw from this?

"Politically you (United States) are democratic, we are autocratic; in religion you are Protestant, we are Roman Catholic. You destroyed the Indian, we assimilated him by marriage. You are phlegmatic and cold, we are temperamental and of warm disposition. Were these factors to be taken into consideration I am sure our mutual difficulties would be more easy of solution."

Social Contacts

The paragraph in Mr. Hooker's article exemplifies the inter-American situation, today. And yet one may be permitted to wonder, How much does religion interfere with Pan American good will? Contacts between North and Latin-Americans, except between the upper Latin-American groups and North Americans going south as tourists or for business purposes, are few. Certainly religion has little to do with such relationship. Then, again, the attitude of governments in various Latin-American Republics is none too friendly for the Roman Catholic church. However, the religious question is always debatable.

In the seven other misconceptions mentioned by Dean Doyle there are troubles that would seem to be far more serious than religion. They will be taken up in the two articles to follow.

G. H. C.

Weekly Latin-American Article

Collective Treaties Seen as Peace Move

(Continued from Page 1)

ning was Lewis L. Lorwin, formerly associated with the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C., who said that the International Labor organization, in his opinion, is the most significant instrument of peaceful change in its field. Peace could only come, he said, after economic changes based on four principles:

Simultaneous Action

1. Changes must take place simultaneously throughout the world.
2. Following the principle of equalization of benefits, monopolistic privileges must be eliminated.
3. Following the principle of social justice and higher standards of living, economic expansion of new nations must conform to the high standards developed by more-advanced nations.
4. Changes must be carefully prepared for.

The International Labor organization is doing valuable work in all these fields, Mr. Lorwin stated. For example, he said, "By adopting the draft conventions of the ILO Japan improves the conditions of her workers, raises their consuming and purchasing power and indirectly adjusts the rate of her industrial development to a pace which is more in accord with conditions in more-advanced countries. To put it briefly, the ILO is contributing to peaceful change by helping to raise the standards of living of the workers in all countries."

Having discussed for 10 days the United States, Japan, Soviet Union and China, the conference has entered the final stage of its sessions, henceforth casting about for ways and means to preserve peace in the Pacific.

James McDonald, an editor of the New York Times and former founder and leader of the Foreign Policy Association, urged delegates to speak with utmost frankness. "If the Japanese here, for instance," he said, "would tell us frankly just what they fear from the United States they would make a valuable contribution to the cause of peace."

J. W. Dafoe of Canada spoke of the changed balance of power recently effected in the Far East, the Soviet Union and Japan being the dominating forces there while the influence of Great Britain and America is waning. Americans, he said, realize the vulnerability of their position there, and are withdrawing while Great Britain still is loath to recognize the change.

Step Toward Peace

Mr. Dafoe suggested that provision be made in collective agreements whereby no nation should be allowed to judge its own case or decide what is defensive war since, as was later also brought out round-table conferences, most nations claim they will not use their armed forces for aggression but will use them to the fullest extent for defense.

H. J. Van Mook, speaking in behalf of the Dutch delegation, expressed the anxiety felt by smaller nations when they viewed the growth of armaments everywhere which endanger the continued independent existence of their countries.

F. W. Eggleston, chairman of the Australian delegation, thought a constant change in the status quo of nations was inevitable hence collective security must be accompanied by the ability to make changes. Mr. Eggleston argued that most disputes in the Far East were of economic nature and could be settled on an economic basis without, resorting to any political agreements

Balance of Power

Recent changes in the balance of power in the Pacific (dominance of Japan and increased power of Russia) was the main theme of subsequent round-table discussions. It was suggested that China, after large-scale reconstruction, might become an active factor and that a better balance of power would make Japan more willing to settle matters peacefully.

America's attitude regarding these changes again was questioned, for it would seem that the United States is going in two opposite directions, increasing its navy and proclaiming a policy withdrawal that would make it impossible to use its power.

The Japanese raised the question of the possibility of considering a new treaty, perhaps under the Kellogg pact rather than the League of Nations, to replace the nine-power treaty which they claim was not carried out by its signatories. The Japanese also stated that Japan never has been against the principle of collective security nor objected to the League of Nations, but it did not wish to enter the present league which, according to Japan, is not well informed on Oriental affairs.

Nations in Power Parley Number 52

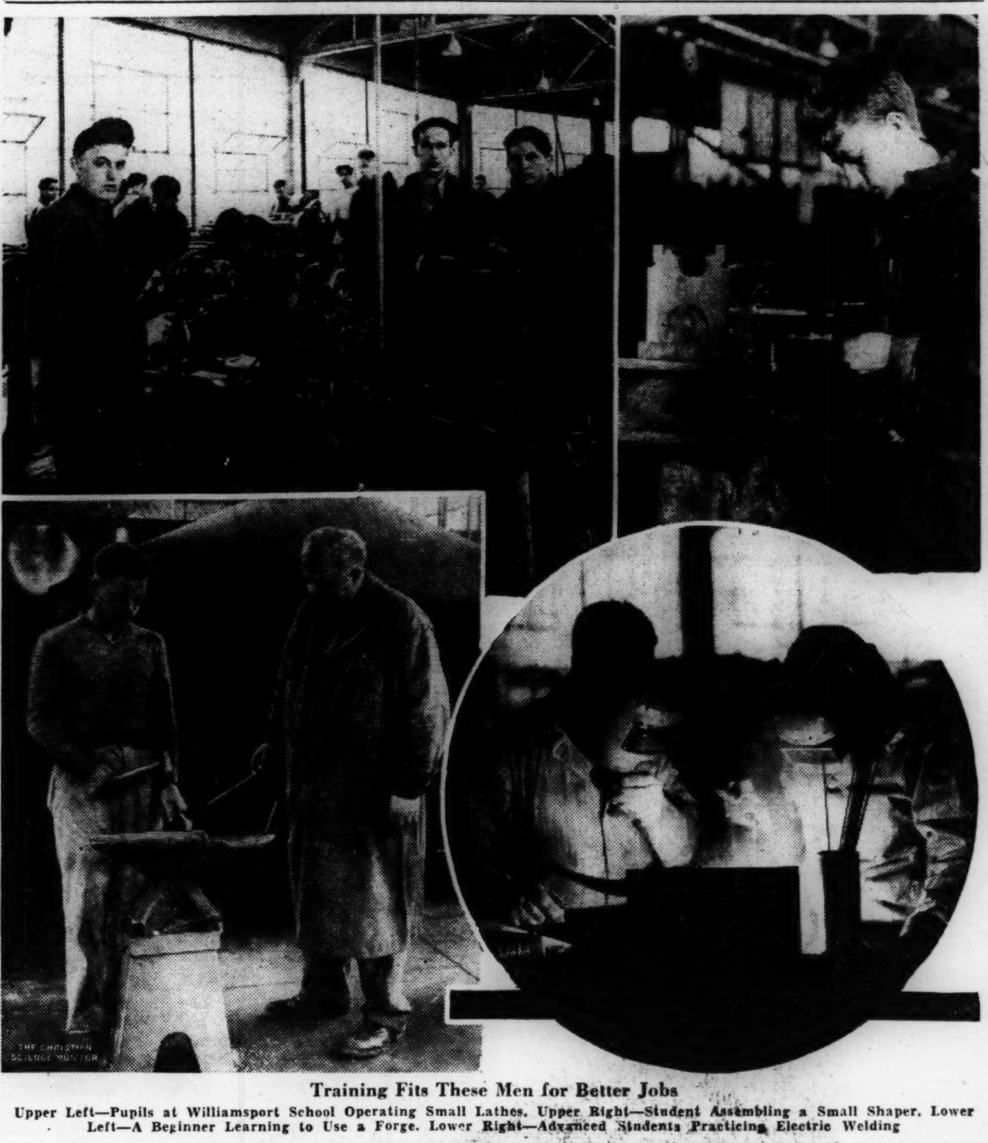
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Acceptances for the Third World Power conference from Finland and Haiti bring the total number of nations participating Sept. 7-12, to 52.

Finland, which acted as joint host at the Scandinavian meeting in 1933, has named Dr. Hugo Malmi as an official delegate. Dr. Sigurd von Numers, Charge d'Affaires at the Finnish legation, will accompany him as an observer.

Haiti has informed conference officials that a national committee has been formed in that country, and papers are being prepared for presentation in Washington. Representatives of foreign nations will meet with some 2500 American natural scientists and industrial leaders for a discussion of every phase of world power problems. Every continent in the world is sending delegates to what is expected to be the largest international gathering ever held in America. Members already accepted as participants outnumber by far those who attended previous conferences in London and Berlin.

School Blazes Trail for Unemployed



Training Fits These Men for Better Jobs

Upper Left—Pupils at Williamsport School Operating Small Lathes. Upper Right—Student Assembling a Small Shaper. Lower Left—A Beginner Learning to Use a Forge. Lower Right—Advanced Students Practicing Electric Welding

Clyde Shipyards Recall Workers In Minor Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Shipbuilding on the Clyde is experiencing a minor boom. More than a score of shipyards dotted, along both sides of the river are busy with commercial and Admiralty orders, and the slanting rows of hulls in various stages of completion, rising from the water's edge, attest a measure of prosperity which has not been in evidence here since the beginning of the general recession.

There are still a number of vacant berths, but it should be remembered that the capacity of the Clyde area alone is 50 per cent of that for the whole of the United Kingdom. The mercantile tonnage on order is now nearly 500,000 tons gross. And added to this is the largest volume of warship tonnage built on the river since the Armistice.

Holidays Restricted

So great has been the pressure of work in a number of yards that holidays, it is reported, have had to be restricted.

In a single month, June, 10 vessels were launched, totaling 29,485 tons. This brought the output for the first half of the year up to 48 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 126,502. Since then the largest vessel of the year for the Clyde area has taken the water, the City of Benares, a turbine passenger steamship of 11,000 tons gross. This vessel is destined for service in the Ellerman Line fleet.

The Ellerman Line has also placed orders for two 9800-ton cargo liners to be employed in the Indian services.

Contracts for Dredgers

Meanwhile the Clyde records the largest series of contracts for dredgers it has had in 10 years. Orders for five dredging vessels have been obtained by a Renfrew firm, in addition to the orders for two reported in June. All of the five dredgers are going abroad, a 3000-ton dredger to Iraq and smaller vessels to India. These dredgers are used to transform mud streams into navigable rivers.

In the immediate future looms the sister ship to the Queen Mary, for the construction of which preliminary arrangements have already been made. This vessel will have a tonnage of about 83,000, and will give work to thousands of men. It is a common assumption in shipbuilding circles that for every worker employed in a shipyard, at least two find work in other industries directly associated with the materials of ship construction.

River to Be Deepened

No indication has yet been given as to the exact dimensions of "Number 552," the appellation by which the sister ship to the Queen Mary is known. But it has been announced that the new vessel will be built on similar lines to the Queen Mary. The vessel will be launched in 1938 and the operations of widening and deepening the river will be started in due course.

In addition to the new work, many repair jobs, and fitting-out work and the by no means insignificant breaking-up operations in yards specially equipped for the purpose are absorbing hundreds of men who hitherto have been listed among the jobless.

Busy on Warship Orders

Moreover, the share of the defense program allotted to the Clyde is providing employment for thousands of skilled and unskilled workers, not only in the yards but also in the steel and iron industries.

Machinery and boilers are at present on hand for five cruisers, eghteen destroyers and seven other warships. And Messrs. John Brown are laying the keels for two destroyers for the Argentine. According to one authority, all the yards which can do naval work will be fully employed by the end of the year.

Entire Industry Helped

Statistics now available give assurance of employment for a considerable period. The Cunard White Star plans to spend £10,000,000 in the next few years in constructing eight liners from 14,000 to 30,000 tons. Coupled with other contracts for mercantile tonnage this program is having a stimulating effect upon the whole industry.

And so that the shipbuilders themselves may share in the results of the renewed demand a proposal has been put forward similar to that adopted by certain shipping concerns by which rates would be maintained at paying levels, thus avoiding the inevitable consequences of taking orders at losing prices.

Duplessis Forms Quebec Cabinet

QUEBEC, Aug. 27 (AP)—Maurice Duplessis, leader of the Union Nationale party which won the provincial elections of Aug. 17, yesterday named a cabinet to succeed that of Adelard Godbout, the retiring premier.

The new Government consists of eight Conservatives, four former Action Liberal Nationale members and two men previously unaffiliated officially with political parties. The portfolios follow:

Premier, Maurice Duplessis.

Minister of Labor, William Tremblay.

Treasurer, Martin Fisher.

Minister of Roads, F. J. Leduc.

Minister of Fisheries, Onesine Dagnon.

Minister of Colonization, H. L. Auger.

Minister of Lands and Forests, Oscar Drouin.

Minister of Public Ways, John Bourque.

Provincial Secretary, J. H. A. Paquette.

Minister of Agriculture, Bona Dussault.

Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, Joseph Bilodeau.

Ministers Without Portfolios, T. J. Coonan, Antonio Elie and Gilbert Layton.

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'Six Months From Dole to Job,' Pledge of City Trade School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., Aug. 27—Five years of success with vocational education as a means of combating unemployment reached its culmination here today with a declaration that this city is now able to take any teachable man off of relief and place him in a job for $100.

The declaration comes from G. H. Parks, director of vocational education in the public schools, who has been general manager of Williamsport's extensive experiment in the retraining of the unemployed.

Training and a Job

The training would take six months, during which time the pupil would have to feed and maintain himself. But Mr. Parks is satisfied that, given a teachable man, he can fit him for a new job in that period. He also is confident that the school placement service can find the job.

The experiment goes back to 1930 when the Chamber of Commerce discovered there was unemployment in some industries and a shortage of skilled labor in others. Out of this discovery there developed an intensive program of retraining men discharged from declining industries for work in expanding ones.

What followed is told by Mr. Parks in this way: "Early in the depression we had the idea that one way to beat the unemployment problem was to remove from the common labor market unemployed men copable of moving into the semi-skilled or skilled brackets."

Early in 1931 the first classes began, and at the close of the work in May about 20 per cent of the students had been placed. A larger program was set up for the fall term, opening in October of that year. Then the depression struck with staggering force, and the school had difficulty in placing even the most skilled workers.

More Classes Opened

When classes opened in September, 1933, only one third of the applicants could be admitted. In November, additional classes were opened, with teachers paid from federal funds. The striking development of that season was the self-organized demand for leisure-time and vocational training made by large groups of high school and college graduates.

About 600 persons have been retrained and placed at work since Nov. 1, 1935, at a cost of $30 each. The beginning wage of these persons is about $18.15 a week.

Thirty-six per cent of all men attending the school for a reasonable length of time have been placed. During the 1932-33 term about 75 per cent of all women attending the school were placed, and over half of the jobs were permanent.

Youth Hard Hit

The survey of unemployment in Williamsport disclosed that the 16-20 age group was hit the hardest; about half of this group was out of work. From 21 years on, one out of four was hunting a job. The median age of unemployment was 37.82. And the unemployed were found to be only 19 per cent skilled, 41.85 per cent semi-skilled, and 39.5 per cent unskilled.

The first step in aiding an unemployed man was to discover his availability or adjustment needs. Then he was trained to remove his "failure characteristics," and to fit him for useful employment. When the pupil had been placed on a pay roll, a follow-up system was employed to keep him there.

All classes are given by the Williamsport high school. In this establishment the roots of the courageous attack upon unemployment are plainly discernible. Here is a great area of concrete floor, day-lighted by saw-toothed roofs and big windows in the walls, similar to a modern factory. Machine tools, such as lathes, planers, drills and shapers, stand along the walls. In another corridor automobile motors march in all degrees of progress toward complete dissection. Here the acrid smell of welding leads us to the blacksmith shop. Glass-tiled showers and wash stands; immaculate walls and floors; such are lingering impressions of the "shop."

$618,000 Sought For Seized Castle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Unsatisfied by awards totaling $298,000, Mrs. Katherine Drier, a relative of President Roosevelt by marriage, is seeking $320,000 more from the German government for a castle seized during the world war.

Well-informed sources said Aug. 25 that her case probably would be considered by the German-American Mixed Claims commission Sept. 17. On that date the commission also has scheduled final hearings on $50,000,000 of American claims against Germany resulting from wartime explosions at Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J.

Mrs. Drier contends the German government took possession of her property and sold it—as belonging to an enemy alien—for 570,000 paper marks, then valued at $15,000.

The mixed claims commission originally awarded Mrs. Drier $48,000, and, on reconsideration of the case, gave her an additional $250,000.

She attempted to have the award increased last year but Justice Owen J. Roberts of the supreme court, the commission umpire, refused to open the case.

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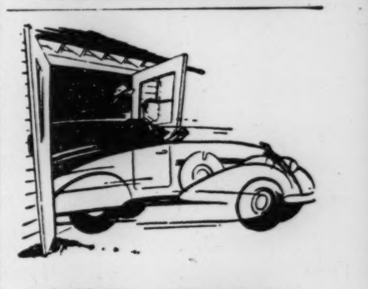

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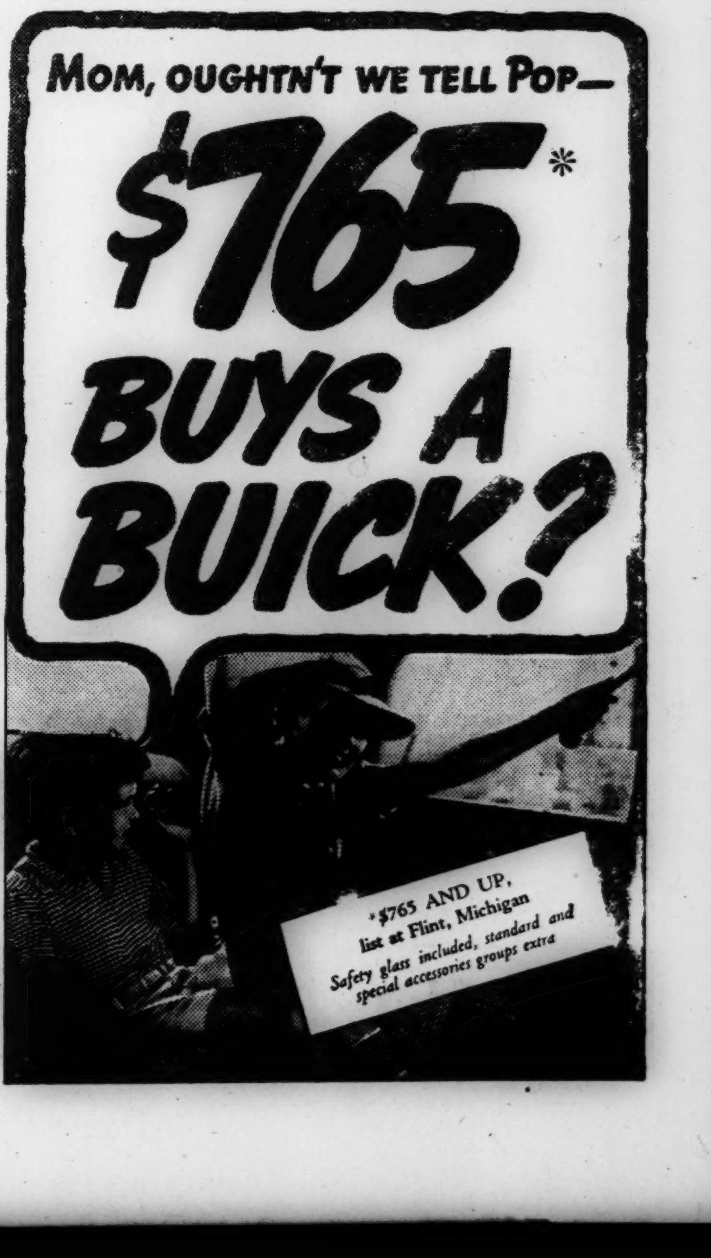

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President Gets First View Of Drought in North Dakota

(Continued from Page 1)

that he contemplated calling a peace conference of European rulers in the event of his re-election. The report overtook the speeding special train yesterday and caused an immediate furor among attendant correspondents.

After some hesitation Secretary Wallace was sent out from Mr. Roosevelt's car to decry the report.

The newspaper story had not come to the President's direct attention, explained Secretary Wallace, and he would not accordingly deny something he had not read. "But the President authorized me to say there were no conversations of any nature looking toward anything of this sort," said the Secretary; adding that he thought it "incredible" that Mr. Roosevelt should even have it in the back of his thoughts to make such a conference proposal.

[In Washington, Secretary Hull told newspapermen that he had no information or knowledge of any such proposed peace conference.

The Secretary said the President had not taken the question up with him, and he had not discussed any such idea with White House or other officials. No foreign government, the Secretary added, had made overtures to this nation concerning a peace conference.]

Politics Just Slip In

With this denial out of the way, the Roosevelt party turned its attention to the political embarrassments of the journey. These, it is anticipated, are likely to grow worse rather than better as the party approaches Des Moines, Iowa, for the conference with state executives Sept. 1, at which Gov. Alfred M. Landon will be present.

Word was sent forward from Bismarck to Des Moines announcing the President's firm prohibition of any political ovation or parade of any sort in his behalf at that place. The announcement, it is learned, was made in the strongest possible language to Gov. Clyde L. Herring who had previously announced that Mr. Roosevelt would make a public address there at the state fair.

See Dynamite in It

Realizing that a Democratic rally under those circumstances would lend itself to an immediate counterrally for Governor Landon, administration officials are taking every precaution to avoid such embarrassment. Indeed, there is reason to believe that a temporary understanding has been established with the Republican leaders as to the etiquette to be observed by both sides at the forthcoming meeting.

It will be the first in history, so far as anybody in this party can recall, in which the two rival presidential candidates have conferred amicably over a major crisis just prior to an election. In years past the candidates have generally been too busy calling each other names at this stage of proceedings, it is believed, to have made such a parley practicable or desirable.

President Roosevelt's special train drew into sight of the solitary skyscraper Capitol building of this Dakota town that juts up monolithic and alone from the prairie, at about noon today. Lunch was held aboard train for the Acting Governors Walter Welford of North Dakota and Elmer E. Holt of Montana.

Then the first conference of the day began. Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the great plains drought area committee, and other members of the committee who have been touring the area from the Texas panhandle north made their first report to the Chief Executive.

Later in the afternoon the President left for his inspection drive. The principal conference for what is stated in advance will be a "give and take" session, occurs tonight.

At Important Conference

At this conference there will be the two North Dakota senators, Lynn J. Frazier and Gerald P. Nye; the two Montana senators, Burton K. Wheeler and James E. Murray, the two acting governors, the full quota of the Cooke committee, and Mr. Roosevelt's own chiefs of staff, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator; William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Robert Fechner, CCC director, and others.

From the point of view of officials present, scope of activity, and dramatic proximity to heart of the scorched drought area, it will be far and away the most impressive conference in recent years.

President Roosevelt's trip across Wisconsin and North Dakota followed the pattern of his two-day progress since he left Washington.

Shh, No Politics

Always there has brooded over the rushing advance of the long, sleek, 9-car special White-House-on-wheels the sense of constraint that comes from being the abode of a political candidate in the middle of a "nonpolitical" trip.

For example, no comment was forthcoming on Governor Landon's Buffalo speech. Mr. Roosevelt may or may not have listened to it; there is a radio on his own private car, but reporters were not immediately informed of whether it had been tuned in or not.

Again, the crowds that lined stations along the way welcomed Mr. Roosevelt cordially, and in some cases displayed their political bias with hearty western frankness. But President Roosevelt and his own party meticulously avoided any public comment that had a direct political appeal.

Dividing Line Is Thin

At Gary, Indiana, Gov. Paul V. McNutt was on hand at the strategic instant to board the train, and to introduce Mr. Roosevelt briefly but enthusiastically to the crowd of 5000 or so. The President found it possible to refer to the improved business conditions of industry there: a reference which many observers were quick to cover with a political tinge.

The fact seems to be, however, that such an inference could be drawn from almost any remark that Mr. Roosevelt might make under the present singular circumstances, and that actually considerable effort is being taken not to overstep the somewhat tenuous dividing line between straight politics and friendly greetings.

The President passed through Chicago with no platform appearance.

Just outside the city Messrs. Wallace, Hopkins and Meyers filed into the froward club car, and held one of the most formal joint press conferences on record, as the Wisconsin scenery fled by outside. Sitting side by side, the three men, all strikingly young for their prominent administration posts, compressed in brief their respective philosophies on the drought situation.

Secretary Wallace, principal speaker, raising his voice to compete with the outside shriek of the engine, made plain that despite the drought he expected smaller wheat imports this year than last.

Sees No Big Food Cost Rise

He saw no expectation either of drastic increases in food prices, and added that it was "absolute foolishness" to talk of returning the whole 40,000,000 acres of drought territory to grazing.

Mr. Hopkins said 120,000 farmers in the primary drought area are now on relief work, nine-tenths of which consists of water conservation work, or building secondary roads, cost is about $6,000,000 a month.

Like Secretary Wallace, he approved construction of the thousands of pasture ponds now under way by WPA workers, chiefly as reservoirs for cattle. He declared the idea that the establishment of such ponds would alter local rainfall was "cockeyed."

Mr. Myers, finally appealed to, found the credit situation not much different from the 1934 drought, and forecast the advance of about $60,000,000 by his agency.

President Banters With Ohio Crowd Of Farmers and Wives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLARD, Ohio, Aug. 27—To a shirt-sleeved and smiling group of 200 farmers and wives gathered at this little town, Mr. Roosevelt made his first rear platform appearance of the trip, and bantered good-humoredly with the crowd. The scene was typical of such incidents.

The crowd waited expectantly, till the President, on the arm of his son Franklin Junior, and accompanied by Mrs. James Roosevelt, wife of his eldest son, came out. There was a flutter of applause; the President, in a brown seersucker suit, waved cheerily.

"How are you all?" he asked. Everybody smiled.

"Better since we've seen you," at last one woman admirer got up courage to say.

Mr. Roosevelt tossed his head with characteristic gesture, and smiled.

"Glad to see you have so many children," he observed to the crowd at large with a gesture at several scores of barefooted urchins, some of them clad in a solitary garment. A minute later he commented on the fact of recent rain. The rain motif is expected to be heard frequently from now on.

"You're going to carry Ohio," cried another voice.

"Fine," said the President, "send me a telegram the night after the election."

A bouquet was passed up.

"I'll give them to my daughter-in-law, Betsy," Mr. Roosevelt remarked, with an introductory wave between the crowd and blond-haired Mrs. James Roosevelt.

A minute later the Roosevelts retired. The crowd gave a satisfied clap. "All aboard," shouted the conductor. The long train pulled away, leaving a group to tell their descendants that they had once talked with the President.

With the President were Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator; William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Robert Fechner, director of the CCC; Eugene S. Leggett, national emergency council; Alfred D. Stedman, AAA; A. S. Goss, farm credit, and Myron Mock, secretary to Mr. Hopkins.

George Lansbury Asks Roosevelt to Head Parley

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—An appeal to President Roosevelt to invite the heads of world powers to a conference on "the present condition of the world" was made by George Lansbury, former leader of the British Labor party, last night, in a letter to the editor of the New York Times.

Asserting that "the President is the one statesman in the world who can give the call which will be listened and responded to," Mr. Lansbury said, "the powder magazines grow larger and increase in number. Now is the moment, a vital moment in the history of our race, . . . when a man is needed to bid the world resort to reason.

"May I, a quite unofficial Englishman, appeal to your President to . . . invite the political leaders, such as the prime ministers of the great powers, Italy, France, Japan, Russia, Germany, and Britain to an informal meeting somewhere in your country to discuss in a friendly, personal manner the present condition of the world?"

Mr. Lansbury said in his letter that the idea had been suggested to him by a summary he read of the President's speech on "good neighbors, democracy and peace" made recently at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Air Corps Officers Gain 'Temporary' Promotions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The War department announced today the temporary promotion of 150 officers of the air corps.

Twenty lieutenant colonels were advanced to the rank of colonel, 31 majors to lieutenant colonel, and 99 captains to major.

Those promoted, and their home address, included major to lieutenant colonel—Edmund W. Hill, Stamford, Conn. Captain to major—Alfred L. Jewett, Somerville, Mass.; Cornelius J. Kenney, Dorchester, Mass.; David R. Stinson, Gardiner, Maine; Dale V. Gaffney, Methuen, Mass.; John D. Barker, St. Albans, Vt.; Thad V. Foster, Woburn, Mass.

Townsend-Backed Candidates Score In California Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (AP)—E. J. Margett, State manager of the Townsend old-age pension organization, said today his group would put "workers, speakers and money" at the disposal of congressional candidates endorsed in California for the November elections.

Townsendites mapped their campaign plans after backing 11 successful congressional candidates in a primary election Tuesday at which the pension-plan group cut across party lines.

Candidates Endorsed

District meetings of Townsend groups were held some weeks before the primary to endorse a slate of 20 congressional candidates, but it was pointed out incumbents who received such endorsement were not necessarily in favor of the $200-a-month pension plan, founded in California by Dr. F. E. Townsend.

Eight of the Townsend-endorsed nominees were incumbents and the other three, Nelson Van Matre, Harry R. Sheppard and Ed P. Sample, were newcomers to the congressional field.

Two of the new Townsend candidates won nomination over incumbents. Mr. Van Matre took the Republican nomination in the first district over the veteran Representative Clarence F. Lea but Mr. Lea easily was nominated by his own Democratic party. Mr. Sheppard won the Democratic nomination in the nineteenth district over Representative Sam L. Collins, who was renominated as a Republican.

Wins Nomination

Mr. Sample captured the Republican nomination in the twentieth district in which there was no incumbent.

California's primary laws allow candidates to run for nomination on any number of tickets. If they lose the nomination of their regular party, they are eliminated even if they win on the other tickets. Victory on both major party tickets is tantamount to election.

The Democrats were: Tolan, McGrath, Stubbs and Kramer.

Townsend Hearing Off Until October

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend was en route to Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, to continue his speaking tour on behalf of Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, Union Party presidential candidate.

A deposition hearing on the financial affairs of his old-age pension movement was in recess until Oct. 27. In the interim, Benjamin F. Sacharow, attorney for the Rev. Alfred J. Wright of Cleveland, planned to go to Los Angeles and Baltimore, Md., to examine books of the Prosperity Publishing Company, publisher of the Townsend weekly, and of Townsend visual education, a stereopticon project.

Lawrence A. Turker, attorney for Dr. Townsend, said Mr. Wright, an ousted director of the movement who brought suit asking an accounting of funds of the Townsend organization and appointment of a receiver, would be subpoenaed to appear at the October proceeding.

Pilot and Singer Test Plane Prior To London Flight

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—Dick Merrill and Harry Richman took off in their monoplane Lady Peace from Floyd Bennett airport at 8:26 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, today on a non-stop test flight to Newfoundland.

The plane, loaded with about 900 gallons of gasoline, almost as much as the pair intend to use on their proposed round-trip flight to London, was given a long run across the big airport before it rose. Mr. Merrill, veteran transport pilot, pulled the big ship into the air smoothly. Mr. Richman, cafe and theater singer, was to maintain radio phone contact with control points along the eastern coast.

Mr. Richman said he hoped the actual flight to London could be started Friday afternoon and that, if today's tests proved satisfactory, all he and Mr. Merrill awaited was word of passable weather over the Atlantic from Dr. James H. Kimball, government meterologist.

If the fliers leave Friday afternoon for London, they intend to return to New York for Sunday morning breakfast. Next Monday, Merrill is expected to go back to his job as transport pilot, from which he now is on vacation.

Mexican Leftist Blocs Dissolved

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 27 (AP)—Leftist blocs of Mexico's congress were dissolved today to help President Cardenas stop wrangling within his official family.

The House bloc voted unanimously to heed the President's wish and dissolve, but rioting preceded the Senate vote last night.

Ten persons were injured before 50 police arrived and restored order in the Senate, which finally voted 30 to 0 to end the leftist wing's organization.

Five minutes before, the Senate voted to expel Jose Maria Davila, successful candidate in the federal district in recent elections.

The expulsion was considered by informed circles to be a gesture of defiance to Davila's sponsor and left wingers' political adversary, Emilio Portes Gil, who resigned the presidency of the National Revolutionary (government) party last week after the leftists refused to approve five senatorial contests.

Karpis Aid Sentenced

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27 (AP)—Four three-year sentences to run concurrently have been imposed on Byron Bolton, erstwhile Barker-Karpis gangster who sent 15 associates to prison, by Federal District Judge M. M. Joyce.

Countryside Echoes Heard In Dvořák Slavonic Dances

Review of Recordings

At this season of the year our interests take a bucolic trend. We seek the open fields and our recreations bring us closer to the soil. Possibly we seek the same influences in our music. Apparently the recording companies feel this way about it, for the RCA-Victor's latest album, Dvořak's Slavonic dances, contains bucolic and, at the same time, some very pleasurable listening.

Dvořak's music has always had an "earthiness" that has an innate appeal to every nationality. His Slavonic dances are easily some of the most popular of all his works. Dvořak's feeling for common things was shown again when he came to America, sought out a colony of his own people in Spillville, Iowa, and from that experience produced the "New World" symphony, in which he accurately felt, but did not reproduce, the idiomatic music of the south.

The dances in the album are chosen from two works which he composed in this form. This was one of the occasions when a commission, sometimes not a pleasant task for a composer, was eminently successful. Dvořak produced the first group of dances, opus 46, in a form for the piano, at the suggestion of Simrock, his publisher. Later he transcribed them for orchestra. Both instances were well received.

Everyone possibly will have heard at least one of the dances played in this album, and he may recognize there, as we did, music which we have sung and whistled for years without ever having known its name until now. When the music is played by Dvořak's countrymen, the Czech Philharmonic orchestra, conducted by Vaclav Talich—the only combination, we feel, which could get at the heart of the music—the combination is simply unbeatable.

Orchestra

Dvořak: Slavonic Dances (Opus 46 and 72), played by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Vaclav Talich, conductor. Four Victor records in album.

J. Strauss: Thousand and One Nights-Entr'acte (Indigo), and Von Reznicek: Donna Diana Overture, played by Berlin State Opera Orchestra, Leo Blech, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. Typical Strauss and a pleasant overture to a lesser light opera.

Smetana: The Bartered Bride-Furiant, and Sowerby: Irish Washerwoman, played by Eugene Ormandy and the Minneapolis Orchestra. Victor 10-inch record. Two popular pieces. The former appears to be an odd bit to take out of an entire overture for recording.

Strauss: Tales from the Orient-Waltz, and Planquette: Cloches de Corneville, played by Marek Weber and his orchestra. Victor record. Two lovely waltzes played in best continental style by one of the better recording orchestras in Europe.

Vocal

Bizet: Carmen-Il Fior che Avevi A 'Me Tu Dato (Flower Song), and C. Gluck: Paride Ed Elena-O Del Mio Dolce Ardor, sung by Benjamino Gigli, tenor, iwth members of La Scala Orchestra of Milan. Victor record. Mr. Gigli is heard to perfection in this favorite aria and lesser known bit.

Popular Orchestral

Rodgers-Hart: Slaughter on Tenth Avenue, played by Paul Whiteman and his Concert Orchestra. Victor 12-inch record. Music to a ballet from the popular revue, "On Your Toes." It tells of the frantic dancing of a country boy to avert the vengeance of gangsters.

Popular

In the smooth type of music this month there is Richard Himber doing "Me and the Moon" and a slow descriptive "Midnight Blue," Ruby Newman in a coupling of "Tonight's the Night" and "Its High Time I Got the Low Down on You," Guy Lombardo's "The State of My Heart" and "Monopoly," and Tommy Dorsey's "Where Is My Heart" and "Long Ago and Far Away."

In the "swing" type of selections are Benny Goodman's "There's a Small Hotel" coupled with Tommy Dorsey's "That's a Plenty" and Benny Goodman's "Remember" with "Walk, Jennie Walk." In the comedy group are Jack Hylton's "This'll Make You Whistle" and "May All Your Troubles Be Little Ones."

In the popular instrumental group "Fats" Waller at the piano does two of his own compositions without vocalizing, "Numb Fumblin,'" a "weary" type of piece, and a faster "Smashing Thirds" which exercises his capable right hand a little bit.

* * *

European Releases

Orchestral

Wagner: Siegfried Idyll, played by Grand Orchestra Philharmonique of Paris, conducted by Meyrowitz. Two Columbia records. Another case of overlapping as this was splendidly recorded by H. M. V. quite recently. This issue is cheaper and exceedingly good.

Beethoven: Leonora Overture, No. 3, played by Concertgebouw orchestra, Willem Mengelberg, conductor. This re-recording scores a little over the former one by Mengelberg's famous orchestra. Both include the "Ruins of Athens" overture on the fourth side. This is the best known and generally the best liked of the four overtures written by Beethoven for "Leonora." Two H. M. V. records.

Beethoven: Violin Concerto, played by Bronislaw Huberman and the Vienna Philharmonic orchestra, conducted by M. Szell. Five Coulmbia records. Recorded many years ago by Fritz Kreisler in the solo part this lovely work was due to be done again. Mr. Huberman's playing is a delight and the accompaniment of the orchestra is superb. The last side is given to Bach's "Sarabande and Double" from Partita No. 1 played unaccompanied.

Rossini-Respighi: "La Boutique Fantasque," played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Eugene Goossens. Three H. M. V. records. This charming ballet music, danced this season by the Russian Ballet in London, is thoroughly well done and the disks are cheap.

Vaughan Williams: Overture to "The Wasps" and "Fantasia on Greensleeves," by Sir Henry Wood and the Queens Hall Orchestra. Two Decca records. Decca deserves thanks for recording another of this English composer's works. It was written in 1909 for the play by Aristophanes first produced over 400 years B. C. The Fantasia on the fourth side is founded on music from "Sir John in Love," an opera by the same composer. Pleasant light music and well recorded.

Instrumental

Handel: "Harmonious Blacksmith," played by Walter Gieseking, pianist, Columbia record, and **Mozart: "Alla Turca"** (allegretto). Both well played and recorded

Kreisler: "Schön Rosmarin" and "Tambourin Chinois," played by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. H. M. V. record. Two short pieces showing off the violinist's mastery of his instrument both in tone and execution. A disk well worth having.

Chamber Music

Mozart: Quartet in E flat major (K. 428). Three H. M. V. records. A fine performance and well recorded.

Vocal

R. Strauss: Fruhlingsfeier, and Cacilie, sung by Viorica Ursuleac, soprano, with Berlin State Orchestra. Decca record. The first song is unpublished and was dedicated to the singer with a special arrangement by the composer. Two songs from the film "The King Steps Out," sung by Grace Moore, soprano. Brunswick. The recording does not do Miss Moore justice.

Constitutional Authority Of Guild Is Challenged

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—A hearing on a complaint of the American Newspaper Guild that the Associated Press has refused to enter collective bargaining negotiations with the Guild was held today before Walter Wilbur, an examiner for the National Labor Relations board.

The Guild's complaint said that the Press Association had refused to recognize the labor board's certification of the Guild as the collective bargaining agency for employees in the New York office of the Associated Press.

Harold Bissell, of counsel for the Associated Press, told the examiner that "our intention is not to take part in this proceeding otherwise than to test its constitutionality."

He moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the grounds that the Wagner act under which it was drawn "attempts to regulate matters not within the powers of Congress" and that the act sanctioned the deprivation of "liberty and property without due process of law."

Townsend Sees Drift From Major Parties

POTSDAM, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—Leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties will be surprised by the volume of independent vote which will be drawn from the major parties this fall, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, pension-plan originator, told a rally in the Potsdam civic center last night.

About 2000 persons were crowded into the hall for the meeting and another thousand, gathered in a park across from the hall, heard the address through a loud speaker system, those in charge estimated.

Dr. Townsend urged the abandonment of "any tax system that purports to collect taxes from citizens in proportion to the amount of his accumulation of property."

WPA Assures 9000 Jobs For Year in Newark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27—Employment of 9000 persons for a year at a cost of $15,363,373 is provided in a schedule of relief projects for Newark arranged by Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein and William H. J. Ely, New Jersey state administrator for the Works Progress Administration.

Approval of the projects by Washington was awaited today, Mayor Ellenstein said, explaining that of the total cost, $10,796,077 would be contributed from federal funds, while the city of Newark would supply $4,567,296. A portion of the city's share would consist of materials and supplies on hand.

Extension and improvement of the Newark Airport, chief terminal for airplane traffic in and out of the New York Metropolitan area, is provided for in the plans. Mayor Ellenstein said the project might include the construction of a new hangar, to be the largest of its type in the United States. In any event, the airport improvements were figured at $3,292,333 in the construction schedule.

The building of additional swimming pools and repairs to 53 miles of city streets make another item in the program, the total cost of street work to be $4,273,333 for the Federal Government and $1,961,340 for the city of Newark.

Among the 24 general projects are replacements for the water system, costing in excess of $1,400,000, and providing for the substitution of 8-inch and 12-inch mains for 6-inch and 8-inch mains. Nine school buildings would be redecorated.

If for any reason the WPA did not complete a project, the city of Newark would obligate itself to do so, according to Mayor Ellenstein.

First R. R. Safety Sign

The first "Stop, Look & Listen" sign was drawn in 1884 by Thomas H. Gray, an employee in the Southern Pacific Shops at San Francisco.

Ban on Bank Clerk's Marriage Stirs Inquiry on British Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Public attention here is being focused strongly upon conditions of service of bank employees throughout Britain.

As a result of a campaign of protest against the dismissal of a Glasgow bank clerk because he married in defiance of a £200 a year marriage minimum ban, bank clerks are hoping that conditions will be leveled out and improved.

Questions are to be asked in the House of Commons, several of whose members are now campaigning on behalf of the dismissed bank clerk, and bank officers' associations in Britain are pressing for a full review of the situation.

Ban Kept in Scotland

It appears that, while a marriage minimum is no longer enforced in the English banks, in several Scottish banks it is laid down that no employee may marry unless in receipt of a certain stipulated salary, usually about £200.

The case that revealed the existence of this ban to the public is that of Mr. W. E. Notman, before his dismissal a clerk in the service of the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Mr. Notman had entered the bank's employ 11 years ago. In April, 1934, when his salary was £160, he wrote to his head office requesting permission to marry (a statement issued by the Scottish Bankers Association says), giving information that his father was willing to make his income up to the £200 stipulated by the bank as a minimum for men asking permission to marry.

The bank, the statement adds, advised him to wait until his salary was £200 per annum. Mr. Notman repeated his application and asked for promotion. He was allotted to a new post at £180 per annum. Still he was not given permission to marry.

In reply to a further request, the head office suggested in a letter which has been made public that he should wait for another six months, when his application would again be given consideration. In the meanwhile the bank advised him to look out for a house as it "would not approve of his settling in furnished rooms."

Two months later Mr. Notman announced his intention to marry in spite of the ban and stated that his father was adding to his salary to make it up to £200. It is stated that he was immediately dismissed.

Campaign Opened

The Scottish Bankers Association has opened a campaign to bring the case to official attention and to obtain either Mr. Notman's reinstatement, since he finds it impossible to find work following his dismissal, nor can he obtain compensation for wrongful dismissal.

The Scottish Bankers Association also hopes to obtain an abolition of the marriage ban in Scottish banks and the general acceptance of a uniform salary scale in all banks.

Salary Scale Demanded

The Bank Officers Guild in London informs an interviewer that it is backing the Scottish association in this demand and is taking the opportunity to press for an agreed scale of salaries which would enable bank employees to marry and budget ahead.

N. Y. Labor Federation Backs Lehman, Roosevelt

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—The New York State Federation of Labor, in its 73rd annual convention gave noisy endorsement to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and President Roosevelt on Aug. 25 and heard the Governor declare for a constitutional amendment to obtain a minimum-wage law for women in industry—if necessary.

CLAM CHOWDER
Tastes Better with
LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SEE YOURSELF IN VELVET

AUTUMN'S HIGH FASHION

VELVET is more important in the Fall fashion picture than it has been for many a year. The coming coronation of England's King Edward has given impetus to velvet. It is admirably suited to the new soft dressy frocks. The new velvets are practical and beautiful. And velvet, warm and rich, is most becoming. Even if you never wear unrelieved black, you will find that you can wear all-black velvet and look lovely.

These designs are from September Delineator's 15 pages of Fall fashions. Be sure also to see the patterns for velveteen.

These three new Butterick designs are admirable for velvet. Left, the tunic frock, an excellent choice for erect-pile velvet. Butterick 6993, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42, 45¢.

Center, the formal afternoon frock with new sleeves. Butterick 6998, designed for Junior Miss sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 38, 45¢.

Right, the tailored velvet frock trimmed with lame. Butterick 7016, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42, 25¢.

September issue on sale at all pattern counters and newsstands.
15c

Delineator

The Home Forum

Remembering Shōji Lake

RAIN was falling as we left Tokyo that day, but after we had driven a few miles beyond the outskirts of the city, the rain ceased. Sun came out above the valley; mists withdrew and rolled into the hills. We sped along between flat mulberry fields to the rising land beyond; on over twisted roads that wound below cryptomeria trees, where cicadas beat out their ceaseless song; on over little bridges, where brown streams raged below, full and foaming with the recent rain; on into the hills that waited for our coming.

We made our noontide halt at a tea-house that stood just where the river described a hairpin bend, so that from the upstairs room where we ate lunch, we looked upon raging water from both sides.

* * *

IN THE AFTERNOON, we drove on again toward the mountains. Slowly the curtain of cloud rolled away. About four o'clock Fuji-yama appeared, purple as though heather-clad, with a tiny puff of white cloud resting on her summit; it might have been smoke from age-old hidden fires. At six o'clock we came into Kami Yoshida; there you are verily at Fuji's feet. The main street of the little town is quite straight; at its end is a torii, behind which rise woods and a roadway leading up Fuji's side.

Everywhere in Kami Yoshida are pilgrims. They are either preparing to climb the mountain or have just returned from it. They are jolly folk, most of them, dressed in white kimonos and large straw hats. All through the climbing season Kami Yoshida is in a hubbub with their coming and going. The streets ring with their chatter; every hotel and restaurant is interested mainly in catering to their wants.

It was dusk when we left the last pilgrim behind and drove along the road which winds around the base of Fuji. Miles of black lava fields separated us from her, but in the dim light it seemed as if we might run across the fields and touch the mountain's side with our hands. All among the lava pale yellow lilies waved; above Fuji a red cloud, shaped like a dragon, floated, changed, wavered and disappeared, as sunset went down into night.

We passed through a village where lanterns glimmered beside the open doors. Children shouted after our car, dogs barked. We drove on, and the sound of their voices died away. Mountains and woods still waited for us and, beyond the woods, the lake.

* * *

TO DRIVE FOR miles where forests close you round; to watch the first stars hang like lamps among the trees; to smell the breath of resin, of damp earth and hidden flowers; to watch your headlights move before you down the long uneven road; to remember that here no voice can reach you to call you back to work; to let the forest enfold you and to forget that there is anything beyond the beauty of this hour—what more can you ask than this? Yet Shōji gives you more.

We came to a clearing in the wood. The moon had risen and poured a radiance through the trees. Through them, beyond the clearing, ran a path which led straight down to the lake. Gleam of black water underneath the moon, stars drowned in ripples, a lantern swaying from the stern of a rowing boat: we had come to the end of our road. We had found Shōji Lake, with Fuji dreaming above the shore.

Across the water, lights glimmered from the hotel. Leaving the car parked on the bank below the trees, we climbed into the boat and were poled out from the land by a tall man who stood in the center of the boat and propelled it by means of a pole which he worked with a graceful swaying motion. Its steady thudding sound drummed an accompaniment to the gurgling song of water rippling around the boat, a song that belonged to the rhythm of the night.

It took a long time to cross the lake, for we had to twist in and out between piles of lava which had been thrown up from the bed of the lake, when an earthquake raised its level some years ago. Black lava rising from clear water has a queer elusive charm. In the moonlight the weird shapes seemed to move, to turn and change as our boat floated past them. At last we reached the landing stage below the hotel. Voices called. Lanterns bobbed. A door above us opened. Light streamed down a flight of stone steps.

* * *

MUCH LATER, I stood by the window of my room. The moon had set. Trees, stars, water, dim outline of Fuji made up a picture that, sleepy though I was, I could not bring myself to leave. On the lake two men were fishing. I heard the whirr of a reel. Starlight caught a gleam of silver fish.

"Good!" sad a voice,

"That's something for a beginning," said another.

Then all was quiet again as they waited, watching the water, sitting as still as the trees.

Breath of pine trees hung heavily on the air, blended with the indefinable smell that is lake water, washing and washing upon a reedy shore. Somewhere in the woods an owl hooted. Somewhere his mate replied. A wind whispered and the trees of the forest stirred.

How dark and deep they are, those forests of Shōji. I was still conscious of them as, at last, I fell asleep that night. One seemed to feel them folding one around, to hear their silent whispering, to sense their strength and their peace. When I woke at sunrise, their darkness had changed to a vivid golden green. They were full of tiny sounds and stirrings; the ripple of wind among their leaves echoed the ripple of water on the shore.

* * *

IT IS THOSE forests, encircling the lake in walls of green, which make of Shōji a place set apart from the clatter of the world. It is their breath upon the morning air that makes the wind so exquisitely sweet; their silence, when the wind has fallen, that makes the dusk so still. You hear the forests breathe, you feel them watching you, waiting, it seems—for what?

I never discovered what they were waiting for. It was something beyond my present ken. Perhaps if you ever go to Shōji you will discover what I mean; but I doubt it, for one does not ask questions of Shōji, nor ask for more than she gives, because she gives so much, so many pictures that remain throughout the years; black lava rocks and moonlit water asleep below Fuji; trees that watch the water and stars above the trees; lanterns afloat on a swaying boat, the rhythmic thud of a slowly moving pole.

J. S. G.

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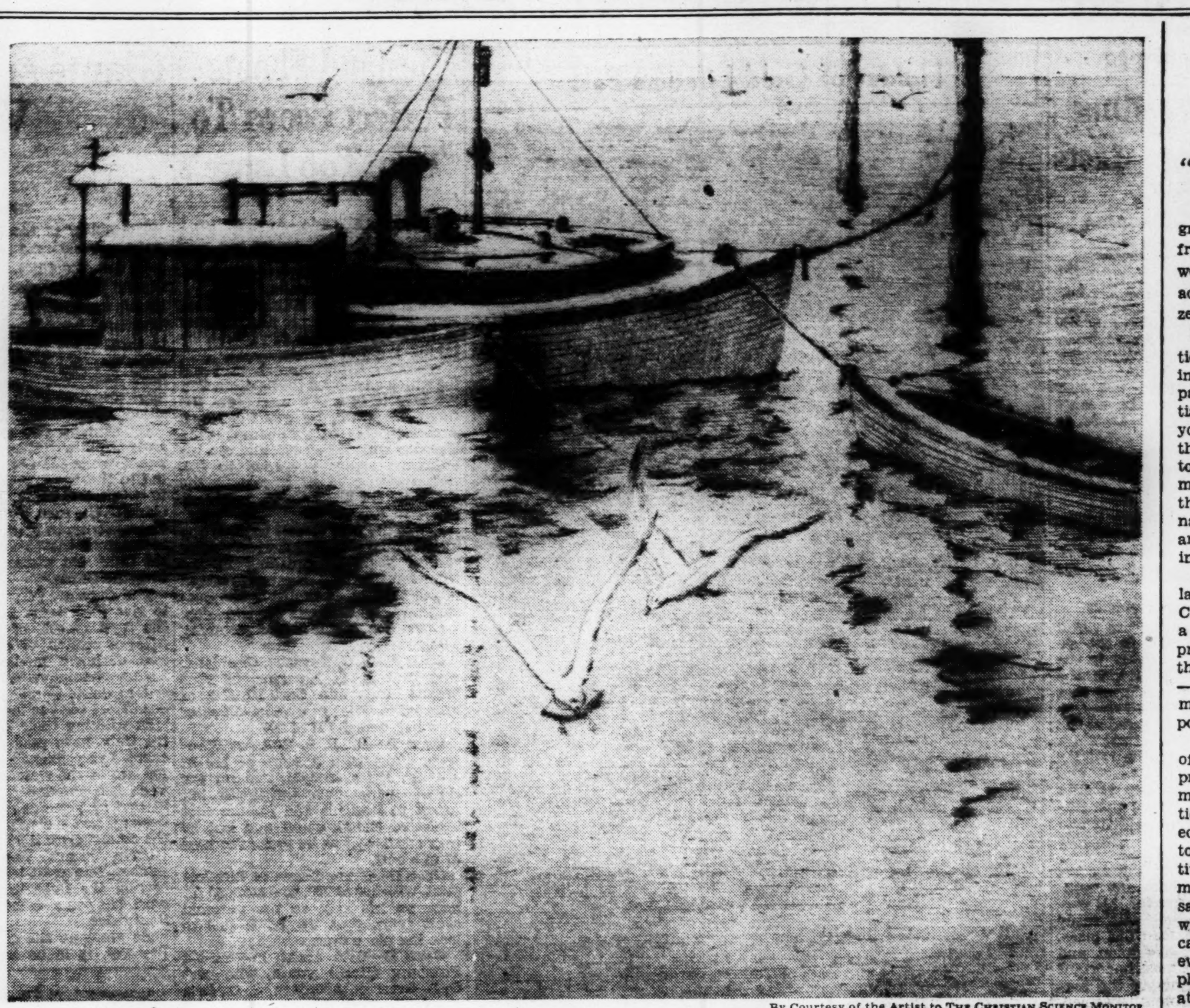

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GALVESTON BAY: *A Dry Point by James Swann*

IN THE four years that James Swann has been testing the fascinations of etching, aquatint, mezzotint and dry point, the latter medium has provided the most sympathetic and effective way of presenting things as he sees them in Texas, Mexico, and Chicago, where he is at present working.

A native of Texas, Mr. Swann's training began under his sister when he was a youth, and has been more or less desultory, though each of his several teachers has had a part in strengthening his own efforts in art. He is a member of the Chicago Society of Etchers and the Prairie Print Makers of Wichita, Kansas.

Henry Labouchere: In Person

BEING free from vanity, he was quite ready to apologise to anybody he had unwittingly hurt or irritated, and, being naturally kind-hearted, it was the easiest thing in the world to get round him. He was incapable of hostile sentiment towards any man he met face to face, provided the man was in a pleasant humour. 'Labby has been got at again,' was a constant saying in the office of Truth, for he promptly stopped attacking anyone who had the wit to buttonhole him and discuss matters in a good-natured spirit. . . . It was almost impossible not to like him in person, however much he might irritate one in print. John Kensit, the famous Protestant propagandist, was several times exposed to ridicule in Truth and at last made an unsuccessful effort to commit Labby for contempt. While the case was being argued they sat next to one another in the well of the court and by the conclusion of the hearing they were on the best of terms.

'Good-bye, Mr. Labouchere,' said Kensit, 'this has been quite a pleasant meeting.'

'I hope you have enjoyed it as much as I have,' replied Labby, shaking hands cordially; 'I am sorry that you have got to pay for it.'

When other people attacked him, he did not seem to mind. From youth to age his judgment was not fogged by resentment. The don who had accused him of cribbing at Cambridge, and was therefore responsible for his expulsion, was hailed by him as an old and valued acquaintance when they met at Homburg shortly after. Abusive post-cards, sent to him as editor of Truth, were dismissed in a phrase: 'They're cheaper and better than writs.' . . .

He walked the London streets in the 'nineties looking like a dilapidated bagman because he hated discarding his old and comfortable clothes. He had a favourite jacket the origin of which no one could remember, the firm that supplied it having long ceased to be. 'It's a bit the worse for wear,' he would explain to anyone in the office, putting his arm into a recess between the cloth and the lining which hung in tatters; 'my wife won't let me go out in it, but I'm rather fond of it and I hide it from her—He-he-he!' The Mephistophelian chuckle implied that his wife would have to rise very early in the morning to get the better of him. . . .

One morning he arrived at the office in a presentable garment; he was irritable, jerked his body about in acute discomfort, and presently removed the new coat and sat in his shirt-sleeves. Mrs. Labouchere, he explained, had laid hands on his old jacket, which had disappeared. A week later, to everyone's horror, . . . Labby was back in the old jacket, bubbling with glee. 'I've done her! I've found it!' he exclaimed; and from the appearance of the cloth the general opinion was that he had found it in the dustbin.—HESKETH PEARSON, in "Labby: (The Life and Character of Henry Labouchere)." (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

Asphodels in Tarquinia

THE boys went ahead across the fallow land, where there were many flowers, tiny purple verbena, tiny forget-me-nots, and much wild mignonette, that had a sweet little scent. I asked the boys what they called it. They gave the usual dumb-bell answer: "It is a flower!" On the heaping banks toward the edge of the ravine the asphodel grew wild and thick, with tall flowers up to my shoulder, pink and rather spasmodic. These asphodels are very noticeable, a great feature in all this coast landscape. I thought the boys surely would have a name for it. But no! Sheepishly they make the answer: *E un fiore!* . . . I find the flower, now I know it, very beautiful, with its way of opening some pale, big starry pink flowers, and leaving many of its buds shut, with their dark, reddish stripes.

Many people, however, are very disappointed with the Greeks, for having made so much of this flower. It is true, the word "asphodel" makes one expect some tall and mysterious lily, not this sparky, assertive flower with just a touch of the onion about it. But as for me, I do not care for mysterious lilies, not even for that weird shyness the mariposa lily has. And having stood on the rocks in Sicily, with the pink asphodel proudly sticking up like clouds at sea, taller than myself, letting off pink different flowerets with such sharp and vivid éclat, and saving up such a store of buds in ear, stripey, I confess I admire the flower. It has a certain reckless glory, such as the Greeks loved.

One man said he thought we were mistaken in calling this the Greek asphodel, as somewhere in Greek the asphodel is called yellow. Therefore, said this scholastic Englishman, the asphodel of the Greeks was probably the single daffodil.

But not it! There is a very nice silky yellow asphodel on Etna, pure gold. And heaven knows how common the wild daffodil is in Greece. It does not seem a very Mediterranean flower. The narcissus, the polyanthus narcissus, is pure Mediterranean, and Greek. But the daffodil, the Lent lily!

However, trust an Englishman and a modern for wanting to turn the tall, proud, sparky, dare-devil asphodel into the modest daffodil! I believe we don't like the asphodel because we don't like anything proud and sparky. The myrtle opens her blossom in just the same way as the asphodel, explosively, throwing out the sparks of her stamens. And I believe it was just this that the Greeks *saw*. They were that way themselves.—D. H. LAWRENCE, in "Estruscan Places." (New York: Viking.)

Past Java Head

THAT mighty spectacle known as the East, portrayed in vivid kaleidoscopic color on its stage five thousand miles square, was comprehended to the Yankee mariners of threescore years ago within the range of a few names. And, to the home folk who knew it only as pictured by unimaginative New England sailors, there were two or three designations that symbolized all of fact or fancy on the globe's farther side.

In those days the Orient was shrouded in a vestiture of mystery which the exotic rhythm of those names but wove the more closely. Men rounded the Cape of Good Hope and then, after many days, sighted Java Head. That was where the East began. "On January, the Third, 1858," might read the log, "we passed Java Head. Closes calm and clear." A bare record and nothing more. But with those at home, perusing that record many months after, how high soared the flights of fancy as to what might lie past Java Head!

For Java is the fair and magic isle of the East, the green-and-gold set in a sapphire sea which lives in our Oriental dreams. Upon it the mariners of Salem and Nantucket gazed with admiration and perhaps longing as their clippers, under main and mizzen skysails and topgallant stunsails, tore past Java Head and through the Sunda Straits bound northward to the yellow Huang-pu and the tea wharves of Shanghai. To it every traveler and every would-be traveler of today looks forward as to Ceylon and Tahiti and Martinique, Nikko and Luxor and Lucerne. And past Java Head today he will find awaiting him all the hospitality of the Orient, all the indefinable allure of the tropics, orderliness, native contentment, western amenities and rare natural beauty in such a blend as realizes all the glowing fancies evoked in those seductive words, Java Head.

M. T. G.

"Bouncing Bet"

UNWANTED, willful, vagrant, gay,
It romps along our village street,
Escaping, in its bold blithe way,
The scythe of civic virtue. Neat

And prim, beyond its tangle, lie
Bright garden beds and rows of bloom.
I would not barter it, not I,
For proper plots, nor in its room

Lay out a line of ordered hedge
Or close-clipped sod. I love to mark
Its pale pink clusters at the edge
Of my short lane; and in the dark,

With evening silence and the dews,
To see its masses whitening
My homeward path: I would not lose
This sweet defiant wilding thing.

MARGARET ASHMUN

True Politics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"POLITICS: the science and art of government." Thus, in its first and purest meaning, does Webster define the engrossing word "politics." This definition at once frees thought from any corrupt sense of the word, and refutes the base concepts of political activity so disturbing to the constructive citizenship of every nation.

Mary Baker Eddy's discernment of true politics is clearly set forth in her statement made in response to public requests, as recorded on page 276 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "I am asked, 'What are your politics?' I have none, in reality, other than to help support a righteous government; to love God supremely, and my neighbor as myself." This short, forceful reply epitomizes the correct attitude toward politics, and designates for Christian Scientists the way actively and loyally to uphold righteous government, in all its branches.

Christian Science declares the truth about law and government. Unquestionably we, as Christian Scientists, desire constantly to gain a better understanding of both, and as we improve our thinking in this direction we discern the operation of divine law as true government—the law of God's omnipotence in every human experience, whether business, social, or political.

God, divine Mind, governs His own universe of spiritual ideas and is the eternal and supreme Ruler of all that He created, including man. In the light of this understanding, politics in its primal significance becomes a righteous activity, inspiring one with the incentive to uphold good government in every constructive effort made for the betterment of community or country. This does not mean necessarily that one must take an active part in what is called a political campaign or be a candidate for public office. It does mean, however, that one can take an active part metaphysically and exercise his right of franchise at the polls, knowing the right idea of government and fulfilling the law of divine Love with all the power and understanding that is required of a consecrated, active, working Christian Scientist. Right thinking and right acting are the expression of omnipotence—the manifestation of Principle in the affairs of municipality, state, and nation.

As we rightly engage in advancing "the science and art of government," we may encounter the suggestion that we should keep out of politics. Various erroneous whisperings may assail us, such as, Why vote at all? My ballot won't count; or perhaps, I think I can do better work by staying away from the polls. How can we serve the public interest by assuming a negative attitude? Real citizenship is demonstrated by a practical, constructive attitude in supporting a righteous government. No apathy is possible when we recognize Mind as omniaction and our true selves as the expression of this Mind.

It is apparent that we need not fear politics, but that we need to replace the erroneous concept of it with the right idea. Then, instead of entertaining any fear, doubt, or bewilderment regarding politics, we shall rejoice in God's omnipresence and in the forever dominion of good. Christian Scientists are privileged to do the greatest work in the world for the purification and stabilization of government in all countries. Refusing to listen to the arguments of animal magnetism with all its suggestions of apathy and indifference, we can grasp our opportunity to prove the omnipotence of God, good, in governmental affairs for the good of all.

When we realize that in the one creation divine Mind governs all, the kingdom of God is not "afar off," even in politics, for right here and now it is possible to maintain the basic fact of true politics and to experience humanly the spiritual animus of the universe, "Emmanuel, . . . God with us." Our work is to realize constantly that God's government is the only government, and that omnipotent Mind directs every activity of government and is the supreme law to all nations.

The ever-available Christ is here today—the Saviour of humanity. What Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, knew of Truth is available to us through Mrs. Eddy's revelation and can be demonstrated in world affairs. By keeping our thought scientifically correct as to the true nature of politics we may expect to see honesty, integrity, efficiency, and wisdom expressed in the administration of every branch of government. Thus, when elections for any purpose whatsoever ensue, we can know that our right thinking and right acting constitute a law to the entire situation—resulting in whatever is most needful to promote growth and unfoldment.

The Revelator discerned the establishment of scientific government and Mind's dominion over the whole earth when he heard the voice of Truth proclaiming to all ages, "Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Revelation 19:6). With such incontrovertible assurance of Mind's allness we can know that our government is forever safe, and that God, Principle, reigns eternally. Mrs. Eddy declares the scientific fact on page 340 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Sunshine of a Northern Summer

AT LAST it was time of late summer, when the house was cool and damp in the morning, and all the light seemed to come through green leaves; but at the first step out of doors the sunshine always laid a warm hand on my shoulder, and the clear, high sky seemed to lift quickly as I looked at it. There was no autumnal mist on the coast, nor any August fog; instead of these, the sea, the sky, all the long shore line and the inland hills, with every bush of bay and every fir-top, gained a deeper color and a sharper clearness. There was something shining in the air, and a kind of lustre on the water and the pasture grass—a northern look that, except at this moment of the year, one must go far to seek. The sunshine of a northern summer was coming to its lovely end.

The days were few then at Dunnet Landing, and I let each of them slip away unwillingly as a miser spends his coins. I wished to have one of my first weeks back again, with those long hours when nothing happened except the growth of herbs and the course of the sun. Once I had not even known where to go for a walk; now there were many delightful things to be done and done again, as if I were in London. I felt hurried and full of pleasant engagements, and the days flew by like a handful of flowers flung to the sea wind.

At last I had to say good-bye to all my Dunnet Landing friends, and my homelike place in the little house, and return to the world in which I feared to find myself a foreigner. There may be restrictions to such a summer's happiness, but the ease that belongs to simplicity is charming enough to make up for whatever a simple life may lack, and the gifts of peace are not for those who live in the thick of battle.

I was to take the small unpunctual steamer that went down the bay in the afternoon, and I sat for a while by my window looking out at the green herb garden, with regret for company. . . .

I found little packages on the kitchen table. There was a quaint West Indian basket which I knew its owner had valued, and which I had once admired; there was an affecting provision laid beside it for my seafaring supper, with a neatly tied bunch of southernwood and a twig of bay, and a little leather box which held the coral pin that Nathan Todd had brought home to give to poor Joanna.

As I came away on the little coastwise steamer, there was an old sea running which made the surf leap high on all the rocky shore. I stood on deck, looking back, and watched the busy gulls agree and turn, and sway together down the long slopes of air, then separate hastily and plunge into the waves. . . .

The little town, with the tall masts of its disabled schooners in the inner bay, stood high above the flat sea for a few minutes, then it sank back into the uniformity of the coast, and became indistinguishable from the other towns that looked as if they were crumbling on the furzy green stoniness of the shore.

The small outer islands of the bay were covered among the ledges with turf that looked as fresh as the early grass; there had been some days of rain the week before, and the darker green of the sweet-fern was scattered on all the pasture heights. It looked like the beginning of summer ashore; though the sheep, round and warm in their winter wool, betrayed the season of the year as they went feeding along the slopes in the low afternoon sunshine.

Presently the wind began to blow, and we struck out to seaward to double the long sheltering headland of the cape, and when I looked back again, the islands and the headland had run together and Dunnet Landing and all its coasts were lost to sight.—SARAH ORNE JEWETT, in "The Country of the Pointed Firs." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Time of Reaping

SUMMER pays her tithe
To the long sweep of the scythe.
Now from the hillside glades,
Now from the meadow shades
Is heard the song of the blades.

The sweep of the sky leans over
The sweep of the steel in clover,
The sweep of the shears in corn,
The sweep of the ripe ears shorn,
The red and golden leap
Of fruit to the sun's long sweep.

Under the mellow light
The sheaves lie bound and bright,
Under the autumn night
The pebbled brook's cold trickle
Beneath the moon's cold sickle.

CHARLES MALAM

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Wimbledon Champion May Play at Longwood—Sopwith Would Race July, 1937

Officials Wondering Where to Use Perry

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 27—Longwood patrons may see the world's ranking No. 1 tennis player tomorrow or Saturday. Fred Perry, Wimbledon champion, British Davis Cup leader, United States singles champion in 1934 and runnerup last year, may appear on the scene. If he does, some sort of exhibition match will be fitted into the program.

Early arrangements for the present national doubles tournament, counted Perry in as a competitor and the Longwood officials, inadvertently advertised the British star as part of the program. That was a mistake due to the information forwarded from across the water that Perry would come for the championships and the local tennis officers took that to mean the doubles. When it was definitely learned that the great British player in concentrating on the national singles he was approached to include the local grounds in his exhibition tour and he may be here today or tomorrow.

Tournament Stands On Its Own

Frequently the conversations of bystanders during the early matches have lamented the loss of such players of note as Tilden, Lott, Vines, Shields, Stoefen and others. In the past two days, however, such talk has dropped to occasional comparable references and the local tennis spectators have taken this doubles tournament for just what it is worth and have been pleasantly surprised and pleased. The play is decidedly competitive and highly interesting and right now the officials are wondering just what to do with Perry even if he does come.

With no more than a mild acquaintance with tennis, anyone could notify the officials that an exhibition match between Perry and Don Budge might be an attraction worthy of the program. That prospect is so good that it is no more than a dim dream for Budge is very much engaged in doubles play and will be very glad to meet Mr. Perry but on another occasion, namely, anytime during the week beginning Sept. 3 at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I. and the prize to be the U. S. singles crown to be abandoned by Wilmer Allison.

A. Wallis Myers, famed English tennis critic and authority, now viewing the local doubles tournaments was asked if he could and would name an outstanding individual as play had progressed. Mr. Myers needed no time for contemplation and named Budge immediately, going so far as to state that Budge stood head and shoulders over the entire field.

Men's Semifinal

Tomorrow afternoon the final will be determined since the two men's semifinal doubles matches have been held over until then. At an earlier starting time, 1.30 p.m. the degending champions, Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, meet the No. 4 team in the seeded list, Bobby Riggs and Wayne Sabin. These teams have not met before and the latter pair are competing in their first season of big-time doubles. The champions probably will survive if Allison is not physically handicapped, but not without a tense and interesting struggle.

While Frankie Parker and Gregory Mangin have either played the best tennis of the tournament or had the easiest path up to the semifinal, little hope is held out that they will offer anymore than good competition for Budge and his partner Gene Mako. The last-named pair represented the United States in Davis Cup play and earned that right by inflicting 10-straight beatings to the national champions. There were times, however, during those 10 matches when the champions were within a point or two of turning the tide.

Women's Tourney

Tomorrow's semifinal in the women's tournament has not been determined due to a delay of one team in reaching the round of eight today. This afternoon the Essex final of last week is being repeated with Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, defending champions, facing the so-called foreign pair of San Francisco's Alice Marble and Kay Stammers of England. At that time the defending champions went down to defeat before the onslaught of the Marble-Stammers combine by a score of 8—6, 2—6, 8—6. That defeat was recorded as an upset, but since they have upset the champions once, they may do so again.

The other semifinalist team will be between the winner of the Jane Stanton-Helen Pedersen and Margaret Osbourne-Gussie Raegener teams vs. the No. 1 foreign seeded pair of Dorothy Andrus and Sylvia Jung Henrotin (France). The summary:

United States Tennis Championships

Men's Doubles

Quarterfinal Round—Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., and Gene Mako, Los Angeles, beat John Law, Pasadena, and David N. Jones, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4. Frank Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., and Gregory Mangin, New York, beat John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, and Hal Surface, Kansas City, 9—7, 8—6, 6—0; Wilmer Allison, Austin, Texas, and John Van Ryn, Philadelphia, beat Norbert Burgess and Norman Bickel, Chicago, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; Robert Riggs and Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles, beat Yvon Petra and Pierre Pellizza, Paris, France, 7—9, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5.

Women's Doubles

Quarterfinal Round—Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, beat Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Polly Morrill, Boston, 6—2, 6—2; Kay Stammers, England, and Alice Marble, Palm Springs, Calif., beat Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson Jr. and Kay Winthrop, Boston, 6—2, 6—1; Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, Paris, France, and Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., beat Margaret Osbourne and Augusta Raegner, Los Angeles, 6—4, 8—6.

Mixed Doubles

First Round—Margaret Anderson and Dwight Robinson beat Alice Burrage and W. J. Clothier, 8—6, 6—2; Kay Stammers and Gregory Mangin beat Evangeline McLennon and Arthur Hendrix, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Fabyan and Donald Budge beat Eleanor Dawson and Pierre Pellizza, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. E. K. Nash and John Gow beat Eleanor Blackman and David Niles, 6—4, 6—1.

Second Round—Helen Jacobs and Wilmer Allison beat Dorrance Chase and Germaine Glidden, 7—5, 6—3; Augusta Raegner and Lindley Tiers beat Mrs. Carleton R. Mabley Jr. and Al Jarvis, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2; Dawn Owen and Jacques Brugnon beat Louise Hedlund and G. Holmes Perkins, 6—1, 7—5; Alice Marble and Gene Mako beat Mrs. Beech and Thompson, 6—2, 6—2; Jane Stanton and Harry Thompson beat Louise Blackman and Roger Thurber, 6—1, 6—1; Joanna and John Palfrey beat Mrs. Henry Guild and Tom Jansen, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Don Budge beat Dorothy Bundy and Joe Hunt, 6—2, 6—4; Pasty Hiller and Armand Bruneau beat Isabel Lawrence and Lockwood Tower 6—4, 6—3; Gracyn Wheeler and Bernard Destremau beat Ottilie Gaertner and Norman Drake, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. John Van Ryn and John McDiarmid beat Charlotte Darling and John Stork, 6—3, 6—3; Theodosia Smith and Bobby Riggs beat Patricia Owen and William Robertson, 6—2, 6—2; Helen Pedersen and Hal Surface beat Elena Ciccone and Sumner Rodman, 7—5, 6—4; Carolin Babcock and Yvon Petra beat Eunice Dean and Leavens, 6—4, 6—3; Kay Stammers and Mangin beat Margaret Anderson and Robinson, 6—1, 6—1.

Interscholastic Doubles

Second Round—Emmett L. Barron and Edward Brown won from Alto Amovini and Robert Massman by default; Robert A. Lowe and Henry Daniels beat Mathan and Albert Rottenburg, 6—4, 8—6, 6—1; Bud Turner and Edward Brown won from Dana Groff and Robert MacKay, by default; Robert Snook and Harold Yeomans won from Isadore Bellis and Irving Axelrod, by default.

Semifinal Round—Edward Brown and Bud Turner beat Robert Snook and Harold Yeomans, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

Fathers' and Sons' Doubles

First Round—W. J. Clothier and son beat H. C. Brown and son, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round—L. A. Baker and son beat H. L. Davenport and son, 2—6, 8—6, 10—8; Irving Wright and son won from E. C. Oelmar and son by default; C. W. Stork and son beat E. F. Rockwell and son, 8—6, 3—6, 7—5; E. B. Cornwall and son beat Dr Frothingham and son, 6—2, 6—3; W. J. Clothier and son beat R. Abell and son, 6—0, 6—1; R. N. Watt and son beat R. B. Malloy and son, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round—Dwight F. Davis and son beat H. A. Barrows and son, 6—0, 9—7; L. A. Baker and son beat A. N. Reggio and son, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4; J. P. Hayes and son beat Irving Wright and son, 6—1, 6—4; W. J. Clothier and son beat C. A. Wellington and son, 6—1, 6—4.

Veterans' Doubles

First Round—S. Bassford and S. J. Adams beat A. W. Myers and J. S. Myrick, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4.

Second Round—W. J. Clothier and Dwight Davis beat L. A. Baker and J. McKay, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5; H. Bassford and S. J. Adams beat H. C. Greenough and A. N. Reggio, 6—3, 6—0; Ray Bidwell and Rickard Bishop beat David Niles and C. G. Plimpton, 6—2, 6—0; Dr. William Rosenbaum and C. A. Anderson beat Dr. Frothingham and G. A. Lyon, 6—1, 7—5.

Formal Challenge For America's Cup

By a Staff Correspondent

New York, Aug. 27

THE FORMAL CHALLENGE of the Royal Yacht Squadron, on behalf of T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavor II, for the America's Cup, was officially received today at a special meeting of the New York Yacht Club, the customary America's Cup committee appointed with full powers to make all arrangements. The committee consists of Commodore W. A. W. Stewart, Vice-Commodore E. Townsend Irvin, former commodores, George F. Baker and George Bichols, and the perennial George A. Cormack, secretary of the club, who has been on every one of the committees, as secretary, since 1901.

The challenge asks for the selection of July 24, 1937, as the date of the first race.

A racing flag of Brittania was presented to the club by King Edward VIII and Queen Mary, and was accepted by the club with gratitude, at the meeting.

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American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	42	.653
Cleveland	67	55	.549
Detroit	66	58	.532
Chicago	65	58	.528
Washington	64	59	.520
Boston	61	63	.492
St. Louis	45	77	.369
Philadelphia	44	79	.358

Results Aug. 26

Boston 7, Detroit 0.
Washington 14, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 5, New York 2.

Wilson Out for Season

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27 (AP)—Eddie Wilson, hard-hitting right fielder of the Brooklyn Dodgers, is lost to the team for the season. He was struck by a fast ball pitched by Mace Brown of the Pirates in yesterday's game.

Ducky Wucky Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals likes Ebbets Field, home of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Medwick recently made three home runs in three days at the Dodgers' hangout.

Tennis Experts Busy Weeding Singles Lists

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—With the closing of the entries with the biggest number of lawn tennis singles players on the list, running over 300 for the four events, the men's, women's veterans and interscholastic, the experts of the United States Lawn Tennis Association are busy this week, weeding out the weaker candidates to reduce the draws, to be made next Monday to something like working proportions, and are also busy deciding which of the multiple stars entered shall be given the seeded positions.

The entry of Frank Shields, at the last moment, while it clarifies the problem of seeding to some extent, also complicates the draw for the men's championship.

Budge May Displace Shields

On his record, Shields has never been ranked below fifth in the six years he has been prominent in the game, leading all others with the lone exception of Allison during that period. But on his recent record, J. Donald Budge may be placed ahead of him with Allison out of the entry list. Last year they led the ranking in the two California sections, and both have fine Davis Cup records. The absence of any record this season for the Hollywood motion picture actor, however, will probably result in preferring Budge.

The next problem for the seeders is Robert Riggs. Without any ranking other than as a junior, his performances this season will easily justify his selection for third place. National clay court champion, and winner of two of the most important invitation tournaments of the season, the 18-year-old youth has certainly won his way into the leaders of the game. But the committee may decide that in an event as momentous as the national singles, it would be better to allow him to earn his place by giving the preference to those with high ranks in previous years. These include Bryan M. Grant Jr., Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Frank A. Parker, with Gregory S. Mangin and J. Gilbert Hall also possibilities.

McDiarmid's Case

Another problem for the seeders is John McDiarmid, though his case is a bit more complicated than in the case of Riggs. McDiarmid has always been well up among the rank and file of the players, but only this year has he shown anything that would justify his selection for seeding. His victory at Seabright, and his prominence in other tourneys brings him forward, however, including as it does victories over some of those who ranked him before. Of the other possibilities, the younger Californians afford little prospect of seeding, though Joseph Hunt, Wayne Sabin, and Robert Harmon, on their junior and summer performances, are all capable of scoring over all but the best of the players, and David N. Jones, an important figure of former years, may come back after his weak start this summer, while Harold Surface is also an upsetting possibility.

Still, with all these chances, the logical list should be Budge, Shields, Riggs, Parker, Grant, Wood, McDiarmid and Mangin.

Miss Jacobs Still Outstanding

So far nothing has arisen to alter the lineup of the women's seeding. As far as Helen Hull Jacobs is concerned, the champion is still the outstanding star of the Americans. But when her second is selected, the chances of Alice Marble seem to be better than those of the other members of the Wightman Cup team. Both Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Carolin Babcock have not been playing singles since their return from abroad, to any extent, and though their records of previous seasons stand high, Miss Marble should have the call. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, also, has not been at her best since her return, and while she is liable to prove a thorn in the side of anyone when playing her real game, will have to be relegated to the lower positions.

Once more a group of young Californians, as in the case of the men, will have to be reckoned with by the officials, and their records are so complicated that it would be hard to place one above the other. But here two other figures step in, and to ignore or overlook the play of Helen Pedersen, would be impossible, and she should undoubtedly be in sixth place. Her play at Rye was of the finest sort, and since then, she has shown consistent work ahead of the rest of the Pacific coast players, except possibly Miss Marble. Another possibility is Sylvia Jung Henrotin, but she may be listed as a foreign selection, leaving two places for Gracyn Wheeler and possibly Katharine Winthrop to occupy, though here Dorothy Andrus, Mary Greef Harris, and Virginia Rice Johnson might have some claim, as well as the California Dorothys, Bundy and Workman.

So, in general, the California invasion will have to fight its way to take the final step toward American supremacy, with the exception of Budge and Miss Jacobs.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	74	46	.617
St. Louis	72	49	.595
Chicago	71	50	.587
Pittsburgh	62	60	.508
Cincinnati	56	64	.467
Boston	56	64	.467
Brooklyn	49	70	.412
Philadelphia	41	78	.345

Results Aug. 26

Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 10, St. Louis 4.
New York 6, Cincinnati 5.
Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	83	71	.539
Seattle	82	72	.532
San Diego	81	73	.526
Oakland	80	74	.519
Missions	80	74	.519
Los Angeles	77	77	.500
San Francisco	73	81	.474
Sacramento	60	94	.390

Results Aug. 26

San Diego 1, Oakland 0.
Missions 5, Sacramento 4.
San Francisco 4, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 10, Seattle 4.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass

By a Staff Photographer

Rogers Hornsby

Rajah Has Taken 22 Years To Win Gold Lifetime Pass

To Rogers Hornsby, manager of the St. Louis Browns, has been awarded the eighteenth gold lifetime pass given out for having completed 20 years of major-league baseball. The Rajah, as he is popularly known, is now in his twenty-second season of major-league ball; but it was not until he had completed 45 days of the 1936 season that he really became eligible for the pass which is given for taking part in 20 complete seasons.

Hornsby first signed with the St. Louis club of the National League Sept. 13, 1915. From that date to the present time he has been on active-player status except for the period between Aug. 2, 1932, and the close of the 1932 season. He signed with the St. Louis Cardinals for the second time Oct. 24, 1932, after having been a free agent and outside of baseball service entirely from Aug. 2 of that year, when he resigned as manager-player for the Chicago Cubs, so that at the beginning of the 1936 season he had to his credit 19 full seasons and 17 days of the 1935 season and 113 of the 1932 season and, when he had completed 45 days of this season, the pass was awarded to him.

During his major-league career Hornsby has been with five teams, four of them in the National League. He was with the St. Louis Cardinals from 1915 until the close of the 1926 season when he was traded to the Giants. In 1928 he went to the Boston Braves, managing that team from May 7 to the end of the season. That winter he was acquired by the Chicago Nationals and was a member of the Cubs from the start of the 1929 season until Aug. 2, 1932. He managed the Cubs during 1931 and in 1932 up to the time of his release. He signed with the Cardinals and was with them in 1933 until August when he switched to the Browns as manager, the position which he still holds.

Hornsby was the National League batting champion for six successive years, starting with 1920 and won the title again in 1928 with Boston. His greatest fame, perhaps, was as a manager of the Cardinals in 1926 when they won the pennant and beat the Yankees in the World Series. His life-time record:

Major League Record

Year	Club	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	S.B	Avg.
1915	St. Louis Nationals	18	57	5	14	0	.246
1916	St. Louis Nationals	139	495	63	155	17	.313
1917	St. Louis Nationals	145	523	86	171	17	.327
1918	St. Louis Nationals	115	416	51	117	8	.281
1919	St. Louis Nationals	138	512	68	163	17	.318
1920	St. Louis Nationals	149	589	96	218	12	.370
1921	St. Louis Nationals	154	592	131	235	13	.397
1922	St. Louis Nationals	154	623	141	250	17	.401
1923	St. Louis Nationals	107	424	89	163	3	.384
1924	St. Louis Nationals	143	536	121	227	5	.423
1925	St. Louis Nationals	138	504	133	203	5	.403
1926	St. Louis Nationals	134	527	96	167	3	.317
1927	New York Nationals	155	568	133	205	9	.361
1928	Boston Nationals	140	486	99	188	5	.387
1929	Chicago Nationals	156	602	156	229	2	.380
1930	Chicago Nationals	42	104	15	32	0	.308
1931	Chicago Nationals	100	357	64	118	1	.330
1932	Chicago Nationals	19	58	10	13	0	.224
1933	St. Louis Nationals	46	83	9	27	1	.325
	St. Louis Americans	11	9	2	3	0	.333
1934	St. Louis Americans	24	23	2	7	0	.304
1935	St. Louis Americans	10	24	1	5	0	.208
Totals		2237	8112	1571	2910	135	.359

World Series Record

Year	Club	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	S.B	Avg.
1926	St. Louis Nationals	7	28	2	7	1	.250
1929	Chicago Nationals	5	21	4	5	0	.238
Totals		12	49	6	12	1	.245

Horowitz Keeps Lead In U. S. Chess Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Israel Horowitz, New York, remained in the lead today in the masters' round of the American Chess Federation tournament as all but two matches were adjourned.

Horowitz defeated David Polland, New York, last night with a tally of 5-1. In the only other night match Arthur Dake of Portland, Ore., bested Maurice Fox, Montreal, Canada.

The standings: Arnold Denker, New York, 4-1; Arthur Dake, 4½-1½; Isaac Kashdan, New York, 3½-1½; Polland, 3-3; Abraham Kupchik, New York, 2½-2½; Donald Mugridge, Washington, 2-3; Harold Morton, Providence, R. I., 2-3; Maurice Fox, 2-4; A. E. Santasiere, New York, 1½-2½; Milton Hanauer, New York, 1½-3½; Sidney Bernstein, New York, ½-4½.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	88	52	629
Rochester	79	60	.568
Newark	79	62	.560
Baltimore	74	66	.529
Toronto	71	69	.507
Montreal	63	73	.463
Syracuse	54	87	.383
Albany	51	90	.362

Results Aug. 26

Newark 8, Albany 5.
Syracuse 8, Baltimore 4.
Syracuse 11, Baltimore 5.
Rochester 2, Toronto 0.
Toronto 10, Rochester 5.
Only games played.

Spartanburg Wins First Game

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 27 (AP)—Manchester's junior legion baseball team sought today to even the series with Spartanburg for the eastern championship. The Spartans defeated the New Englanders, 8 to 5, yesterday in the initial game of the three-game series. The final game will be played tomorrow. The winner of the series here will meet the western-division winner for the national championship in the "Little World Series."

Capablanca Climbs Into First Place Chess Tie

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 27 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba tied for first place with Michael Bottwinnik of Russia in the international chess masters tournament at university college yesterday.

Capablanca defeated Dr. Milan Vidmar of Yugoslavia in their postponed game from the 10th round. The former world champion, in a Queen's gambit declined, had the black pieces and succeeded in winning the exchange. After that he brought about a winning attack and Dr. Vidmar resigned in 30 moves.

Reuben Fine of the United States drew with Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France in 66 moves and C. H. D. Alexander of England defeated Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia in games adjourned from the 12th round. The summary:

Tenth Round—Dr. M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia, lost to J. R. Capablanca, Cuba; twelfth round—R. Fine, United States, drew with Dr. A. Alekhine, France twelfth round—C. H. D. Alexander, England, defeated S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia. The leading scores: Bottwinnik and Capablanca, 9-3; Reshevsky, 8½-4½; Euwe and Fine, 8-4; A. Ekhine, 8-5; Flohr, 7-5; Lasker, 6½-5½.

Frisch Signed for 1937

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27 (AP)—Sam Breadon, president of the St. Louis Cardinals, announced last night that he had signed Frank Frisch to remain as manager of the baseball team for the 1937 season. Breadon announced the contract shortly after the Cardinals had suffered their fourth straight defeat at Sportsmans' Park. Salary terms were not revealed. "Frisch is a great manager," Breadon said, "and I thought this to be an opportune time to name him as the team's leader for next season. Not only that, but I wish, by this act, to prove my faith in his managerial ability. He has done remarkably well, considering the bad breaks against him in the way of injuries, and he has my best wishes for further success."

Hiestand Shoots Perfect Score To Take Top Laurels

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Six marksmen blazed their way into class championships of American trapshooting yesterday over the rain-swept traps of Vandalia.

Joe Hiestand, the Hillsboro (Ohio) farmer boy, added a new chapter to his story-book list of victories by taking the top laurels.

Hiestand, firing through rain and fog which enveloped the field, cracked 200 targets in a row to capture the Class AA crown. He won the North American clay target championship Tuesday with 199 of 200, and ran his unbroken string yesterday to 296, not counting 75 in a row in the shoot-off for the title he won Aug. 25.

It was the first perfect score of the 37th annual Grand American. After several years of finishing in the runner-up berth, Hiestand served notice that he is probably the outstanding marksman of the day.

Other champions named yesterday were:

Class A—L. C. Turnock, Cleveland, who beat E. L. Hawkins, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Carl Korffler of Milwaukee, Wis., in a shoot-off after they had tied at 197 of 200.

Class B—Dr. E. L. Botts of Wauseon, Ohio, with a score of 195 of 200. Dr. Botts, in 1931, tied for the North American clay target title, but forgot to load his gun for the first target of the shoot-off and lost by that one target as he broke the next 24 in a row.

Class C—Grant Ilseng of Los Angeles, with 196 of 200, who stopped off here on his way to the national skeet tourney at St. Louis just to look the place over.

Class D—Otto Kiehl, 16-year-old Pittsburg (Kan.) youth, who beat C. L. Greer of Aberdeen, S. D., in a shoot-off, 24 to 23, after they had tied for the crown with 192 of 200.

Class E—J. A. Imes, Chicago, who defeated M. J. Swanick of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a shoot-off, 23 to 20, after they tied at 189 of 200.

Not one of last year's class champions was able to repeat, the heavy wind and hard rain playing havoc with the targets throughout the day. A heavy haze hung over the traps making the flying clays almost invisible at times, but the program was halted only once because of a downpour.

Paddock Contends Owens Could Make More as An Amateur

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 27 (AP)—A former world sprint king advised J. C. (Jesse) Owens today that he is making a mistake in turning professional because he can make $100,000 as an amateur.

Charles W. Paddock, the last white United States winner in the Olympic 100-meter dash, contends Owens can net at least $20,000 a year for the next five years while retaining his Simon-pure athletic status.

As a professional, Owens' career would be ended in 12 months at least, Paddock asserts.

The former "fastest human" now newspaper business manager and sports columnist here, wrote:

"If, Owens should stay in the amateur ranks, he would be good as a 'live name' for at least another five years. Owens could write, speak over the radio, act and run all over the world, making at least $20,000 a year and getting a training in business which would fit him to carry on after his amateur athletic day had ended. Presumably, none of his friends are considering what Owens might do for himself as an amateur. They are thinking in terms of ready cash and quick turnover."

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	87	53	.621
St. Paul	75	64	.540
Kansas City	75	64	.540
Indianapolis	73	69	.514
Minneapolis	71	69	.507
Columbus	68	73	.482
Louisville	56	82	.406
Toledo	53	84	.387

Results Aug. 26

Kansas City 5, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 6.
Toledo 12, Columbus 11.
Columbus 3, Toledo 2.
Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 6, Louisville 5.

Junior Rifle Results

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Hilary Brown, 15, of Louisville, Ky., won the "prone" match at the 50-foot range in the junior program of the National Rifle Association matches here yesterday. Young Brown, competing with 65 others from 15 to 18 years old, scored 200. In the group B, prone match, shooting the same course, Jack Polk, 14, of Troy, N. Y., won with 196 out of a possible 200.

Amusements

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Twice Daily Thereafter
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COLONIAL THEATRE

Giants and Cubs Extend Victory Streaks in N. L.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The ability of the Cubs to win at Wrigley Field may put them right back into the thick of the National League pennant race. Recently, the Bruins experienced their most disastrous road trip of the season, slipping to third place in the standing, but since opening a home stand they have won four straight and once more are close to the runner-up position.

By winning two games from the lowly Phillies yesterday, 4 to 2, and 7 to 4, while the Cardinals were losing to the Bees, the Cubs advanced to within one game of the Gashouse Gang in the race. By extending their victory string to 14 games, the Giants maintained their 3½-game lead over the Cubs and widened their margin over the Cards.

The Cubs are in the best position to give the Giants a battle through the final month of the campaign. After a stretch of spotty pitching and untimely hitting the present league champions apparently have settled down to make another serious threat for the leadership.

In winning their last four starts, the Cubs have used only three pitchers. Larry French has accounted for two of the victories, beating the Reds last Sunday and the Phillies in one of yesterday's contests. Bill Lee and Lon Warneke accounted for the others. Over that period, Charlie Grimm hasn't needed a relief pitcher. The great hurling staff that carried the Cubs to the 1936 pennant, has come to the rescue for the final drive.

As great as the Chicago staff is, however, it is no better than the Giants' mound group. Bill Terry's has six regular starters, a factor he believes will eventually decide the race. On this, their final western invasion of the season, the Giants play only one doubleheader, and that in Chicago next Sunday. There is no reason for Terry's staff to crumble. They can work regularly and without added pressure. As this was written, the Giants and Cubs promise one of the greatest late-season duels in years.

Outstanding in the Cubs' double triumph over the Phillies yesterday was the pitching of Lee and French, who, although hit hard on several occasions, had enough on the ball in the pinches to satisfy a Wrigley Field crowd of 10,000. It was Lee's fourteenth victory and French's sixteenth.

Carl Hubbell pitched the Giants to their fourteenth straight. He had a close call in the ninth, when the Reds scored two runs, but managed to squeeze out with his nineteenth triumph and his ninth in succession. Carl hasn't lost a game since July 13.

The Cardinals dropped their fourth in a row yesterday, and their third to the Bees, 10 to 4. Once more the Red Bird hurling staff failed to stop the hustling Bostonians, who piled up 13 hits. The Bees have pounded Cardinal pitching for 50 hits in three games. The Cards cannot hope to pace the Cubs and Giants under those conditions.

By winning, the Bees went into a tie with Cincinnati for fifth place, a goal the Boston club has been aiming at for weeks. In the other National League game, the Dodgers defeated the Pirates, 10 to 3.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, had gone to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut when our story opened. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Having difficulty with their household expenses, the girls answered an advertisement by a writer who wanted room and board. Meanwhile, Garry got work for ten days, helping Mrs. Collins with the housework over at the Roadside Nurseries. She encouraged Kay to work up her drawings of the Pilliwig family and try to sell a series to a magazine.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Together They Pulled Him to a Standstill: *A Drawing by Kate Seredy*

Chapter Thirteen

GARRY came in bare-headed from the mail box one morning, two bulky envelopes in her hand. "Seed catalogues already. Didn't I tell you it smelled like spring today?" She paused by the drawing-board where Kay sat sharpening pencils with a critical air. "You going to be busy working? I thought I'd go for a walk."

"Fine."

With Garry a walk meant a walk. Every once in so often she felt the need to get out alone in the open air and work off her accumulated energy in a long cross country tramp.

The snow had almost gone—for the time being anyway. Only February, but there was a new blueness in the air, the ground felt elastic underfoot and runnels of water trickled again in the roadside ditches.

Willow shoots were already showing a trace of gold. In the pasture the Rowe cows, turned out for exercise, stood sniffing the breeze, their coats rough and dingy after long weeks in the stable.

Garry set out briskly over the hill. She had planned to go as far as Flat Top, a walk she had taken once with Mary in the early fall. It was a good four and a half miles, past the sugar maple grove and the old Sullivan house at the crossroads, then up a narrow back road through woods with only a few scattered houses here and there on the way.

Snow still lay in patches in the hollows; where the ground had begun to thaw there were deep ruts of mud that made slow going, and it was almost sunset before she passed the last belt of trees and came out on the open wind-swept plateau that gave the place its name. Time only for a few minutes' rest and a hurried look at the view before her before she must turn back.

On the Way Back

Three roads met on the top of the hill; it seemed to Garry that it was the right-hand fork she and Mary had taken last fall when they turned to come home. The leaves were still on the trees then and she remembered the blaze of red and yellow that lined the path.

Now everything looked different; with ground and bushes bare it was hard to recognize landmarks again, but it did seem, after she had been walking some 10 minutes, that the road was a good deal steeper and narrower than she remembered. There were no houses on it, and she was sure they had passed a white-painted house not so very far down.

Anyway if it wasn't the same road it led more or less in the right direction; it would bring her out somewhere at the foot of the mountain, and she pushed on, quickening her pace a little, for dusk was coming on and with sunset the air had turned suddenly sharp and cold.

There was no mistake about it now; she had never been on this road before. It took a sudden zigzag twist, and as she peered down she could see the hillside drop away in a series of steep ledges.

"Well, here goes," Garry thought. "Good thing I'm on foot and not in a car; no car could ever take that turn."

As she stood, looking about her, there was a stir and crash in the bushes; something leaped out to dash past her. A deer, and a big one too; she caught the white, bobbing flash of its tail as it sped down and round the bend. A moment later she heard the clatter of shod hoofs on the road below, and the sound of a girl's voice.

"Scared the horse and no wonder," she thought, as she ran hurriedly down, for there was no mistaking that sudden startled scraping of iron on stones. "What a place to bring a horse up anyway!"

Rounding the next corner she came upon them; a pretty bay with a white blaze on his forehead, pulling at the end of the reins as his rider, her feet braced in the middle of the road, tried desperately to hold him back. The girl turned a frightened face as Garry ran down and with reason; if the horse went over the edge of the road he would plunge straight down the ledges.

A Recognition

Garry caught at the reins, and together they pulled him to a standstill. She knew the rider at once; it was the girl she had seen from the window of the old house that day last fall. There was dirt on her scarlet coat and leather breeches.

They looked at one another and drew breath.

"I bet that deer scared him out of a year's growth! He must have run square into you," said Garry.

"It looked as big as a church!" There was a little catch in the girl's voice; she reached up to pat the horse's trembling neck. "I'm lucky you came. I couldn't have held him alone another second, and if I once let go he'd have backed over the edge."

"Good thing you fell off, or you'd both have gone." Garry glanced at the drop before them. "How did you get on this road in the first place?"

"We were following an old wood track and it came out right above here. It was getting late and I thought this would bring us down the hill all right. He isn't my own horse, worse luck! I'm staying with some friends for a few days and they let me take him out."

She admired the girl's pluck, for it had nearly been a nasty fall and it seemed only chance that Garry had arrived when she did. Probably this road was never travelled from one year's end to another. For the first time she felt glad she had missed her own way that afternoon.

Garry helped to brush her off and together they began to lead the horse down hill. He set his feet cautiously, limping a little at each step.

"My name's Jane Bassett."

'Mine's Margaret Ellis, but they call me Garry."

"I like that. The worst of my name is that you can't do anything with it; it's too short. Have you any idea where this road goes to?"

"Only vaguely. I was walking over Flat Top and I got on to it by mistake coming back. I suppose it leads somewhere, but it doesn't look as if anyone ever used it, and I don't blame them.

The Crooked S's

"It's for all the world like the letter S, only crookeder."

Garry stopped short. Suddenly it came to her—the Crooked S's. Neal had spoken once of a place called the Crooked S's, somewhere the other side of Flat Top. But if this was it, she must be miles out of way.

"I believe I do know, now," she said. "Your saying that made me think of it. Neal Rowe was telling us once. It used to be an old wagon road, and it ought to come out somewhere near a place called East Warley. But if it's the one I'm thinking of it gets a lot worse further on."

"We'll take a chance on it anyhow. East Warley is near where I'm staying. Whereabouts do you live?"

Garry told her.

"My brother has just got a place right near there. We haven't moved in yet; there's a lot to be done to the house first, but I expect we'll be up there this spring. We'll be neighbors—isn't that grand?"

"I know." Garry laughed. "We're the people he rented the little house to."

"You? Why on earth didn't he tell me! He just said there was a family there but he never told me a word about them."

"We never even met him. Mother took the house through an agent. But I did see you once before." And Garry told her about the time she had been so nearly trapped in the old house. She left out the overheard conversation but made an amusing story of her ignominious escape over the wood-shed roof and of Suzanne's scandalized face below.

Jane was eager to hear more about the family and Garry had to give her a brief picture of Kay and Martin and Caroline, of their Christmas and the time they had during the cold spell, ending up with her own adventure at Wayside Nurseries, feeling that since Jane was so inclined to be friendly she might as well know the worst, as Kay would called it, right from the beginning.

Winter Dusk

It was growing darker every minute. Garry had hoped to reach the bottom of the hill before the winter dusk shut in entirely but already the daylight had gone. The road wound more steeply at every turn. Here and there it was washed out in places and they had to pick their way across fissures and over loose rocks. Worst of all, a thin skim ice was beginning to form after the day's thaw, making it hard to keep one's footing.

Presently they came to a halt altogether, and even Jane looked dismayed. It was as though the road in front dropped away entirely, leaving only dark space before them.

"Looks like a bad bit," Garry said doubtfully. "You wait here while I go on ahead a little way and see what it's like."

She walked on cautiously, feeling her way foot by foot. The road was there all right, but it took a steep corkscrew turn that felt more like a staircase than a road. By daylight it mightn't have been so bad, but in this blackness one had to trust to luck for the next step.

"If the worst comes to the worst we can sit down and slide," she thought, prospecting a few paces farther before turning back to where Jane stood waiting by the shivering horse.

"It's pretty steep, but I think we can get him down it."

They took hold of the bridle, one on each side, but for all their coaxing Starlight refused now to budge. He had seen what lay ahead and he didn't trust it, and the icy skim underfoot was making him increasingly nervous.

"Tell you what we'll do." Garry might not know much about horses but she generally found some inspiration in emergencies. "It's the slippery ground that worries him. We'll tie something over his feet so he can get a better grip."

Right then was the moment when a good, old-fashioned petticoat would have come in useful, she decided, glancing down at her shabby corduroy breeches and woolen socks, while Jane feeling in the pockets of her own smart red jacket could only produce a silk handkerchief, so small and wispy that it set them both giggling as she pulled it out.

"Wait a minute." Garry stripped off windbreaker and sweater and began tugging at the faded hickory shirt she wore underneath. She set a foot on one sleeve and gave a yank, tearing the stuff neatly from neck to hem. "We'll tie it over his front hoofs and see how it works." It was a bungling job but they managed somehow.

"Patent nonskids!" said Garry as she tied the last knot. "Now, old boy, let's see how you like it."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

How Strange Animals Are

IF PEOPLE would only look and observe, how many curious facts they could learn about the animals and plants all around them!

Have you ever noticed that before a dog lies down he almost always turns around two or three times. Why does he do this? For two reasons. Long, long ago, when the dog was a wild animal, very much like the wolf, he invariably took his rest in the tall grass, just as the wild dog of Africa does today, and in those ancient days he made a bed for himself by thus pushing the grass back with this circular motion.

Again, he had to be constantly on the lookout for enemies, and while he was turning around several times you may be sure he was looking sharply in all directions. To this day, after thousands of years of tame life, he still clings to the habits of his wild days.

The Crab's Twenty Homes

Strange indeed are the customs and habits of many other creatures. Do you know that a crab must build and destroy his own house at least twenty times before he is three years old?

The crab has no bones. but he grows an outside shell that serves just as well. Unluckily for Mister Crab, his first shell grows large enough to fit his baby body, and, as that body increases, the shell becomes too tight. At length it squeezes him so hard that he simply has to get rid of it. And how do you suppose he does it? He swells himself until he rips his house all along the top of the roof.

But getting his tender, boneless body out through the narrow crack is a dangerous trick for the baby; for his claws, like a colt's hoofs, are far thicker than his legs. What extreme care he must take not to have those legs and claws caught in the shell! But he has the ability to withdraw all his blood into his body, and thus his legs and claws become so thin that he can pull them through the narrow opening.

Even now, however, when he is out of his tight house, he is not out of danger; various birds and beasts would want nothing better to eat than his soft, sweet body. And his claws also are so weakened by the withdrawl of blood that he cannot possibly defend himself. So he creeps away to some hole in the rocks, where he may grow a new shell.

When Paws Became Hoofs

And now comes the danger that his new house will be just the size of his present body and will not leave him room to grow. He prevents that mishap, however, in a most clever way. He bloats himself by drinking all the water he can possibly hold and retains the water until the new shell is complete! And thus he comes forth with a house as roomy as he could desire.

Nearly all creatures that now have hoofs had, many age ago, soft paws, somewhat like a monkey's. But, of course, as their feet became hardened into hoofs these paws could no longer be used like hands. And thus such creatures lost the ability to climb.

In Africa, however, there is an animal, the hyrax, that even with hoofs has relearned the trick of climbing tree trunks and walls. Each hoof is shaped like a cup, and the inside of this hoof-cup may be pushed in and out.

When the hyrax places its hoof against a rock or tree, it draws in on the center of the hoof and thus makes the cup-shaped foot cling just like a boy's leather sucker clings to the pavement or the wall. For the suction of the air on the inside of the hoof pulls hard upon the rock or tree, and enables the animal to hold fast. This is just as marvelous as though a cow should climb a tree or wall.

And this reminds one of the fact that some kinds of bats, especially in Brazil, not contented to hang upside down by their hooked toes only, have grown little disks, like pads of leather, on the soles of their feet, so that they may hang to a ceiling or go up the side of a wall by slapping their hands and feet, "kerflap," against it. But we should remember that the fly and the cuttlefish have the same kind of suckers and can cling for hours to anything within reach.

Even the flowers have some strange habits. In Brazil a certain kind of magnolia, for several weeks, regularly opens and closes at certain hours, no matter whether the day is bright or cloudy, warm or cool. So regularly does it do this that the natives are able to tell the time of day by means of this clocklike flower.

Many flowers, of course, open and close each day as the sun rises and sets. Some open and close earlier than others, and this fact led a gardener near Paris to make, some years ago, a great circular clock of 12 kinds of flowers, each flower bed opening almost exactly an hour after the previous one and closing in the same order. For some weeks this clock of flowers kept almost as good time as the clock in the nearby steeple.

CARL HOLLIDAY

[A German translation of this article appears on page 4.]

Harbor Reflections

So glassy-smooth this quiet day
The limpid surface of the bay,
Shadows duplicate the files
Of the splintered cedar piles,
And, delicately colored, float
Aft of each small anchored boat.
Three gulls flying in a row
Have three reflected gulls in tow.
And when a lad kneels to unlock
A fishing skiff beside a dock,
A young face framed in bright blown hair
Laughs at its twin blue startled stare.

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New England Elms

Does the sun know, far off in the infinite,
That at five o'clock this afternoon,
He cast, from my elm, a long long shadow across the lawn—
Intricate interwoven grace
Breathing strangely of peace?
Did he know that because he obeyed illimitable laws
That he made this small beautiful ineffable thing?

CAROLINE DALE SNEDEKER

Adventures of Mishi, the Chipmunk

By Ralph Flint

Part Two

THERE were lots of other cars coming up on to the rock where we were, so I knew it must be a big powwow that was going on.

The big event of the Snake Dance came in the late afternoon of the next day, and we had the lower rocks to ourselves as everyone went to see what there was to be seen. I guess we were the first chipmunks to come to such an affair, but I did not dare to leave my little family, much as I would have liked to peek in at the party. I met a few lizards up there, but they were lazy fellows and just lay around in the hot sun.

For the life of me I couldn't see why people wanted to live way up on a rock without any water or trees, but I suppose the Hopis knew their business all right, and they must have been there a long time as the houses looked as old as the rocks.

By and by the people all came pouring back to the cars, and there was a rush to get away. It was almost dark when we got back to where our tents were by the trading post, but the lady and her friend were still very happy, saying it was the finest Indian dance they had ever seen. I couldn't make out just why the Indians danced with the snakes. For my part I always give a snake a wide berth if he shows any signs of being grumpy.

The last thing I remember that night was the man saying something about, "Well, I see we still have the chippies with us." I wanted to tell him that we were going to stick right by the car so that we wouldn't miss the ride back, for by this time I was getting to be a little homesick and wanted mother to tuck me in for the night.

A Curious Mountain

The fourth day of our strange adventure found us turning right about face, and I felt that my hopes were going to be realized. My two sisters and my older brother were beginning to get rather cross, and it was getting more and more apparent to me that they had nothing of my roving disposition. We took the homeward trip at a slower pace, for the lady would stop again and again to exclaim over some feature of the landscape. She kept saying, "What a pity I didn't bring my paints." We saw one curious-looking mountain, all green outside and a juicy red that showed in some of the deep gashes, just like an over-ripe fruit that had broken open. I was becoming very friendly with the man by now and often sat in his hand as we sped along the highway.

I Often Sat in His Hand

There were little rains from time to time and once, when the man got out to put on his big coat, he was startled to see me jump out of one of his pockets where I had curled up for a little nap. "What have we here?" he cried. "These chippies will be in my hair next." They laughed a lot over my antics, but I somehow felt I had better watch my step if I wanted to get back my little band to mother and the ranch.

We were certainly lucky not to get stuck in any of the muddy parts of the road, for out here in the Southwest, when it rains, the roads get so slippery you can hardly stand up, and everyone has to carry a big shovel in their cars to dig themselves out of the mire, just in case they stick. I was so busy trying to remember all the exciting things that had happened that I hadn't noticed we were back on the main road where the bumps were fewer and the pace swifter. I began to recognize some of the things I had seen on the journey out.

The Painted Desert

At one place logs of wood were lying about which, the lady said, came from the petrified forest near by. She got out and bought some samples that had been polished, and the colors shone like lovely marble. They were pretty, but how a tree gets turned into stone is more than I can figure out. I'll take my trees with green branches and nuts and nice soft bark. No dried up specimens for me, thank you.

About the time the sun was straight up in the sky, we found ourselves back at the Painted Desert where the man had left my little brother on the trip out. All four of us were pretty excited at this point, and even my sisters came hopping out to see if they could catch a glimpse of him. I was keen to visit the Zoo, for I had heard the man tell about the strange animals they had there, such as horned toads and gila monsters Of course, we have eagles and prairie dogs and such creatures back home in New Mexico, but a gila monster would certainly be something to tell the folks about. I guess you have to be a pretty queer kind of an animal to live in a scorching hot desert without water or green things growing, but everywhere I go things seem to be a little different from the last place so I suppose each place has its good points or we'd all be living in the same part of the country.

We Were Back at the Painted Desert

I Had to Relate the Story

Even the Hopi Indians seem to like those big rocks they live on, although from my point of view it would be about the last place to choose.

The English lady came back to the car with her hands full of bottles of lovely colored earths that make this desert look as if someone had painted it, and I heard her say she was going to see if they wouldn't make good paints. The man said he had seen the Navahos make lovely pictures on the ground with the different earths and sands.

I kept my ears pretty wide open to see if they had any news of my brother, and sure enough the man had seen him living a life of luxury and he said that the little boy who had charge of the zoo had made him his special pet.

At this, the lady said, "Why not leave the others here, too, so that he won't be lonely?"

"That's a good idea," replied the man, and before you could say Jack Robinson, he had one of my sisters and my other brother in his hat and was off with them.

My sister and I got back into the nest just in time, and I was shaking all over at our narrow escape. Now there were only just two of us left out of the original five. What would Mother say. I felt pretty small at having failed in my duty to my family.

The rest of the trip seemed pretty dismal. The lady left the car in a garage at Albuquerque that night, and I hardly noticed when sister said she was going to look for a drink. I suppose they thought we were a family of only three, and that they had seen the end of us, so they hadn't put out any supper on the floor of the car.

Mishi Returns—A Hero

In the morning I couldn't find any trace of my little sister. I didn't dare leave the car for fear she might come back and I would miss her. I had to watch and wait and hope for the best, but the lady and her friend settled matters by starting up the car for the last lap of our homeward journey. And only I was left to tell the tale of how five chipmunks went on a journey to the Snake Dance and only one returned.

Well, they made a great to-do over me when I got back to the ranch. Mother couldn't do enough to comfort me. They never tired of hearing about the great adventure, and seemed rather to envy my little brothers and sisters at their chance to see something of the world lying beyond the Sangre de Cristo mountains. I had to relate the story of the night we spent at Mishongovi so often that they finally gave me the name of Mishi, for short. My fame grew by leaps and bounds and the English lady put me into one of her pictures, although she only put three stripes on my sides instead of the four that distinguish us western chipmunks from our eastern cousins who only have two. And the man wrote a story about me. But every now and then, in the midst of my busy life as head chipmunk of the Sangre de Cristo colony, I stop to wonder how things go with my dear ones at the Desert Zoo and what kind of a life my sister made for herself down in Albuquerque.

[The End]

A King and A Button

HIS Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to make a presentation to the Boy Scouts of a button.

It sounds rather like a bit out of "Alice in Wonderland" until it is explained that it happens to be the historic electric button with which King George ignited the Hyde Park Beacon on Jubilee Day, the first of the 1775 beacons that lit up the British Isles.

The button, which resembles an electric bell push is mounted on an oak base.

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British Imports of Indian Cotton Up Nearly 40 P. C. in Year

Bases of Textile Materials Are Now Widely Dispersed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—New sources of textile raw materials are shown by statistics recently published by the "Wirtschaftsdienst" of Hamburg.

Remarkable changes have taken place in the last few years in the distribution of the sources of raw materials. Comparing 1929 with 1935, the total yearly supplies of cotton, wool, flax, silk, artificial silk and cellulose wool have increased from 15,980,000,000 lbs. to 16,610,000,000 lbs.

An analysis of the separate items shows that whereas there has been a decline in the output of cotton (American), wool silk and flax (outside the U. S. S. R.), this has been more than offset by the increase in cotton production elsewhere than in the United States, in flax production within the U. S. S. R. and in artificial silk and other synthetic fibers.

During the six years, world output of artificial silk has more than doubled, while the production of cellulose wool has multiplied over 20 times.

In the non-cotton-growing countries, artificial silk production in 1929 was equal to 9 per cent of their consumption of American cotton. By 1935 this figure, inclusive of cellulose wool, had risen to 28 per cent. The movement, however, is only beginning.

In Italy the production of cellulose wool amounted to 66,000,000 lbs. out of a total production of 152,000,000 lbs. of synthetic fibre.

The German factories will be engaged on extensions for the whole of 1936, and Japan, as a result of her trade dispute with Australia, is also energetically developing cellulose wool production. It appears probable that in 1937 world production of synthetic fibre will exceed world consumption of wool.

Hourly Earnings In Steel Industry At a High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The iron and steel industry has made available to labor over the last seven years higher average hourly earnings than the average in general manufacturing, asserts the National Industrial Conference Board.

Comparison with 25 manufacturing industries also indicates that the weekly earnings of iron and steel workers have likewise been higher than the general average, with the exception of the years 1932 and 1934.

During the depression the number employed in proportion to production in the iron and steel industry was considerably above the average in all manufacturing industry and is still more than 10 per cent above that average. Since 1932 there has been an upward trend in production per man-hour in the iron and steel industry, but at no time since 1929 has the output per man-hour in that industry reached the levels shown for the same years by the average for manufacturing industry as a whole.

Western Grocer Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reporting earnings for the year ended June 30, 1936, Western Grocer Company of Iowa and subsidiaries showed a net profit, after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges, of $222,294, equal, after annual dividend requirements on 9432 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock, to $1.52 a share, on 102,860 shares of $20-par common stock, excluding 2140 shares held in treasury. In the preceding fiscal year there was a net profit of $233,718, or $1.62 a common share. Net sales increased to $13,854,581 from $12,733,650 in 1935.

Com. & Southern's Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Commonwealth & Southern Corporation reported July electricity output for the system totaled 663,958,296 kilowatt hours, compared with 522,254,904 in July, 1935, a gain of 27.1 per cent. For the seven months ended July 31 output totaled 4,318,972,978 kilowatt hours, against 3,591,180,733 in the like period last year, an increase of 20.3 per cent.

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Telephone

Lewis H. Brown
Newly Elected as a Director of the New York Telephone Company

Lewis H. Brown Elected Director Of N. Y. Telephone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, has been elected as a director of the New York Telephone Company.

Mr. Brown is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers committee on agricultural relations. He was a member of the President's Emergency Council for Employment in 1930 and 1931 and in 1933 he was president of the Asbestos Institute.

The telephone company reported that its telephones in service increased by 6344 in the first three weeks of August, which was the first time that these have increased in an August since 1930. This brought the increase for the year to date to 39,430.

California Crops Supply Deficiency Of Midwest Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The drought in the middle western states has brought unexpected large returns to California farmers for their crops thus far in 1936, according to Security-First National Bank's August bulletin.

Advances in prices lately include barley from 90 cents to $1.45 per hundredweight, cotton from 11.75 cents to to 13.25 cents a pound, eggs from 22 to 28 cents, butter from 30 to 37 cents, oranges from $2.30 to almost $3 a box, and almost every other commodity is higher.

Bumper crops in general are forecast. The only scarce harvests predicted are in deciduous fruits. However, even these crops are rated at 81 per cent on July 1, compared with a 10-year average of 76.

Agriculture's bright picture leads the general business advance, continuing to raise the bank's index to 92.1 for July, compared with 91.2 in June and 79.8 a year ago in July.

The value of foreign trade through Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, increased 3 per cent over the total for the preceding 12 months. Expansion of manufacturing facilities held up well during July. Work has started on a new Studebaker automobile body plant, and Certified Grocers of California are adding to warehouse facilities. The Samson Division of the United States Rubber Company has plans to increase plant capacity 40 per cent to meet current production requirements. Freuhauf Trailer Company of Detroit has purchased a building which is to be equipped for assembly of truck trailers and construction of truck trailer bodies. Improvements valued at $250,000 are planned by a new motion picture organization.

Pittsburgh Seeking Broader Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has been asked by the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange for permission to carry on unlisted trading in 25 bonds and stocks which the issuers have not registered on that exchange but which are fully registered on another exchange. Virtually all the securities covered are registered either on the New York Stock or New York Curb Exchanges. The commission said hearings on the applications would be announced later.

It is expected that the application will be contested by the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges on which the securities are registered. The Boston Stock Exchange and some of the other smaller exchanges are said to be considering the filing of similar applications soon.

Sharp Increase In U. K. Takings Of Indian Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Shipments of Indian cotton to the United Kingdom in the crop year just concluded amount to 546,654 bales, according to Sir Richard H. Jackson, chairman of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, who submitted a report on the subject for the year ended July 31, 1936, to Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade.

Since the initiation of the Ottawa agreement between the United Kingdom and India, says the report, and the establishment by the Board of Trade of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, the quantities of Indian cotton imported into this country each season have been as follows: (bales)

Aug. 1932-July '33	230,000
Aug. 1933-July '34	362,000
Aug. 1934-July '35	392,000
Aug. 1935-July '36	546,654

The president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman, says: "It is particularly satisfactory to realize that, thanks largely to the work of yourself and your colleagues, the government is now able to point to a very ample fulfillment of the promise given to the Indian government in the Ottawa agreement to do everything possible to foster an increase in the use of Indian cotton."

Italy to Reorganize Merchant Marine; Effective January 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Italy's merchant marine is to be reorganized, according to a report from Rome to the Commerce Department.

Under the reorganization which will become effective on January 1, 1937, "the new services," states the report, "will be regrouped with a view to organizing and concentrating the regular services by traffic sectors."

Four services are created under the Government reorganization plan, the report points. The "Italia" Corporation, Genoa, will operate the passenger services and the service of the principal regular cargo lines to the Americas; the "Lloyd Triestino" Corporation, Trieste, will operate the lines to Africa (through the Straits), Asia, and Australia; the "Tirrenia" Corporation, Naples and "Adriatica" Corporation, Venice, will jointly operate all the subsidized lines of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, except small local services, and the Italia-Nord-Europa Line.

The activity of the principal Italian ports and the development of traffic in the different zones and especially in the territories around Genoa, Naples, Venice, Trieste and Fiume, are guaranteed by the systematization of the offices of the companies at these points, according to the report.

Turkey's Exports To U. S. Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Turkey's exports to the United States have shown a progressive increase in the last five years, according to a Commerce Department report from Istanbul.

Total declared exports of Turkish products to the American market in 1935, the report shows, were valued at $8,765,570, an increase of 36 per cent over the preceding year and of approximately 58 per cent over 1931. Of these exports, leaf tobacco accounted for $6,926,019, or 79 per cent of the total, the report states.

The United States in 1935 received 45 per cent of Turkey's leaf tobacco exports. Approximately 75 per cent of the cigarettes manufactured in the United States are made up of a blend of American and Turkish tobaccos. Skins of various kinds of figs constitute the two next important items entering into Turkey's exports to the United States.

A noteworthy feature in Turkey's export trade with the United States in 1935, the report states, was the sharp increase in shipments of Oriental rugs, which increased to a value of $259,549, compared with $50,000 in the preceding year. The formerly important Turkish rug and carpet trade was practically eliminated by the World War, the report states, and although it revived to some extent in the period between 1925 and 1930, it declined to record low levels from 1930 until 1935.

Bank Clearings Off 0.6 P. C. From 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totalled $4,524,896,000 during the week ended Aug. 26, a decline of 0.6 per cent from clearings of $4,552,390,000 in the same week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

In the preceding week clearings were 2.0 per cent under the 1935 comparative.

Clearings at New York City aggregated $2,708,741,000, a decline of 9.5 per cent from the 1935 comparative, while the total for outside centers $1,816,155,000, a gain of 16.4 per cent over a year ago.

Sock Sock! Whose Tax? Motorists Pay 57 P. C. More in July Than in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Motorists of the United States paid $31,733,538 in federal taxes in July of this year, an increase of 57.7 per cent, or $11,606,241 more than in July, 1935.

Bureau of Internal Revenue reports show that the duplicating federal gasoline sales tax again was the most burdensome of federal motor taxes. Receipts from this levy in July amounted to $14,512,179, or 20.8 per cent above July, 1935, and accounted for about 46 per cent of all federal automotive tax receipts.

The largest increase was recorded by the federal tax on tires, which cost $3,808,879 in July, 1936, a gain of 175.8 per cent over July, 1935. Gains exceeding 100 per cent were shown in taxes on trucks, automobiles and motorcycles, and inner tubes.

Collections for the first six months of 1936 amounted to $154,500,961, up 9.7 per cent from the comparable period of 1935. With the inclusion of July, 1936, collections, the gain for the first seven months of 1936 over 1935 is brought to 15.7 per cent.

Half of World Economic Losses Have Been Recovered, Is Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the world has recovered approximately half the losses suffered during the depression, nationalistic policies and gigantic rearmament expenditures will retard the upward movement and ultimately bring about a decline in the standard of living, according to a report on "Currents of World Recovery," published by the Foreign Policy Association. These factors are unhealthy stimulants which may render the recovery precarious, the report states.

The report, written by Winthrop W. Case, associate editor of the Annalist, presents a statistical survey of economic and financial trends in leading nations and the world as a whole.

"The recovery from the world depression which set in during the summer of 1932," it concludes, "has on the whole continued up to the present time. In the more developed countries, industrial activity—one of the best single measures of economic well-being—had by 1936 recovered generally more than half of the loss it had suffered during the depression, and perhaps half of the increase in unemployment had been wiped out. In the less advanced agricultural and raw-material countries, the gains have been equally striking.

Recovery Confined

"Recovery, however," the report continues, "has remained largely confined to individual countries. International trade was still falling even in 1934. A considerable part of the increase in industrial production is due to the artificial stimulation of domestic industry by economic nationalism which has merely replaced more efficient foreign trade, to the increase of armament expenditures and to the diversion into less productive domestic channels of funds which before the depression found investment in the international field.

"Increasing rearmament and the growing fears of war remain a real obstacle to healthy recovery and the full restoration of confidence," according to the report. "While government expenditures for military purposes have undoubtedly stimulated both industry and commodity prices, their importance in the current improvement, although steadily increasing, is probably somewhat exaggerated, except in Germany, Italy and Japan.

European Situation Harmful

"The unsettled international political situation, however, is a serious deterrent to the resumption of foreign lending and long-term commitments of all sorts, although in other respects conditions have improved enough for a country like Britain to contemplate a limited resumption of lending abroad. The burden of rearmament, moreover, is increasing rapidly in countries other than Germany, Italy and Japan; even in the United Kingdom military expenditures in another two years will consume nearly 6 per cent of the national income, as against 4½ per cent in 1936. However they may be financed, such expenditures can be paid for in the end only by a lowered standard of living throughout the world.

"More far-reaching, perhaps, in its implications, is the spread of economic nationalism. The turning of industrial Europe to agricultural Europe to agricultural protectionism in the post-war years, already noted, carried with it the corollary of industrial development in the agricultural and raw material countries which, once their European markets had been curtailed, were less willing or less able to buy their manufactured goods from Europe.

"Part of the development, it is true, is by no means 'artificial,' but the direct consequence of the spread of the technical grasp of the machine process, as a result of which the simpler types of industrial activity can be economically transplanted to less developed countries. To the extent that this is true, the trend is simply toward the greater diffusion of industry, in itself by no means an undesirable development.

Cause of Expansion

"Much of the expansion," the report states, "not only in the 'new' industrial countries but also in Britain and elsewhere, however, is not the result of the development of new needs, but merely the monopolizing by home industries of domestic markets formerly supplied by foreign countries.

"One consequence is the partial wiping out of the export industries of 'older' countries formerly supplying these markets, of which the British textile industry is a notorious example. Another result is the building up of new vested interests which will make tariff reductions extremely difficult even when the emergency of the depression is long past. In so far as such expansion is a sort of hothouse flower developing in the shelter of highly artificial measures, such as prohibitive tariffs, subsidies and the like, it means a sacrifice of all the advantages of the international specialization and division of labor. Like rearmament, it can only result in a lowered world standard of living."

Process Industries Do New Building Costing $5,730,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Construction contracts worth $5,730,000 have lately been awarded in the process industries, says the publication Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, which adds that current proposed work and bids asked total $2,288,000.

The outstanding proposed project reported this far in August is for a beet sugar plant at St. Boniface, Minn., for Henry Moore Syndicate, estimated to cost $1,300,000. Another project, estimated at $200,000, is for a gasoline absorption plant at Edmond, Okla., for Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville. Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co., Hoquiam, Wash., plans to construct an addition to its digester house, estimated to cost $150,000.

The largest contract is for extensive additions to the kraft pulp and paper plant of Union Bag & Paper Corporation, Savannah, Ga. The estimated cost is $2,750,000. The next largest contract is for a research laboratory in Detroit, Mich., for General Motors Corporation. The estimated cost in this instance is $1,000,000.

Regional cumulative projects for 1936 are:

	Proposed Wk	Contracts
New England	$463,000	$806,000
Middle Atlantic	7,094,000	8,591,000
South	11.7108,000	13,825,000
Middle West	6,537,000	5,759,000
West of Mississippi	6,158,000	7,732,000
Far West	4,080,000	5,627,000
Canada	13,505,000	8,337,000
Total	$49,545,000	$50,677,000

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Am P & L $6 pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Do $5 pf	$1.25	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
United-Carr Fas'r	50c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Extra				
Bridgeport Brass	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Campbell K&C Fy	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Chi Flex Shaft	10c	..	Sep. 29	Sep. 19
Fairbanks M&Co	25c	..	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
Resumed				
Fair Morse & Co	25c	Q	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
Initial				
Am Safety R new	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Interim				
Brit-Am Tobacco, Ltd ord	10d	..	Sep. 30	..
Accumulated				
Neptune Meter pf	$4	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 28
Wheeling Steel pf	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Regular				
Amer Can pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Am Safety R old	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Am Stores	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Appalachian Elec Pw $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Bell Tel of Can	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 23
Bridgeport Brass	10c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Briggs & Stratton	75c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Brit Amer Tob, Ltd, pf	2½%	S	Sep. 30	....
Canada North Pw	30c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Chi Flex Shaft	50c	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 19
Helme (George W) Co	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Hercules Powder	$1.25	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 14
Illinois Bell Tel	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Internatl Salt	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Lindsay L&C pf	17½c	Q	Sep. 14	Sep. 4
Lorillard (P) Co	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Mathieson Al W	37½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 8
Do pf	$1.75	*	Sep. 30	Sep. 8
National Can	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Nat Gyp 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Do 2d pf	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
NY Tel 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 18
Otis Elevator	15c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
Parke Davis & Co	40c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Ruberoid Co	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Un-Carr Fast pf	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Un Profit Shar pf	50c	S	Oct. 31	Sep. 20

N. E. Business Rises Vigorously Along Numerous Fronts

Increased travel by steamship, railway, bus and automobile reflects improved business in New England. The greater use of the highways spells increased demand for tires, gasoline and automobile accessories, while the popularity of sailing and motor-driven craft is reflected in the activity of the shipyards. The port of Boston, too, the principal point of entry for New England, and a passenger terminal of importance, is showing a steady growth. New England's textile industry as a whole is making progress, and the shoe and leather industries are prospering. Retail trade is well maintained, and wholesale distribution is proceeding normally.

The Boston wool market has been fairly active during the last two weeks, the increase in the turnover being due to the expectation of an early increase in the call for woolen fabrics. Prices generally are firmer and some grades of wool have been advanced slightly.

Cotton consumption in New England mills for the 12 months ending July 31, 1936, showed a gain of 17 per cent over the corresponding 1935 12 months. Increases in the last few months were largely responsible for this gain, July consumption having been upwards of 50 per cent more than the year previous. Spindle activity in July was about the same as in July 1935, while stocks of raw cotton on hand have decreased considerably. Employment in the Massachusetts cotton mills for July is about 50 per cent of the 1925-1927 year average, while wages paid were only 39 per cent of the average for the same period. This contrasts with the silk and rayon goods business which was 140 per cent of the average. Rayon yarns are scarce, and in the face of a good demand prices are increasing.

The production of footwear for the fall trade in the New England shoe factories continues active, operations being from 80 per cent to 100 per cent of capacity. Producers of children's shoes and slippers are noticeably busy.

Building and engineering projects just begun made the best showing since 1929. Home building is expanding to a slight extent. Building materials are moderately active. Hardwoods are selling well, and prices are firm. Flooring is showing more life. Some very large sales of structural and re-inforcing steel have been reported during the week, and some fairly large orders for pig iron are also received.

Electrical output was up nearly 15 per cent last week, and manufacturing activity throughout this territory continues to be well maintained.

Collections with the manufacturers are good, with the jobbers they are fair, and with the retailers fair to good.

Advertising Activity 14 P. C. Above July '35

NEW YORK (AP)—"Printers Ink" index of advertising activity shows an increase of 14.1 per cent for July of this year over July of 1935.

Corrected for seasonal variations, the index shows a decline of 0.3 per cent in July from the June figures of this year, or nearly the normal seasonal decline for the period.

Sharp Increase In Living Costs Hits Pay Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — The slender margin which the average family's pay check has finally established in its three-year race with living costs may be wiped out by soaring food prices and rising rents in the late summer and autumn months, according to a 1933-36 buying power study just released by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

A month's supply of food for a household of four, which could be bought for $30 at average 1933 prices, cost $37.93 during the second quarter of 1936, and climbed another half-dollar in July, in spite of the brake of seasonal cheapness of fresh fruits and vegetables. With these items resuming their normal fall price rise, the entire food index can be expected to soar from the effects of drought scarcity, the summary states.

Rents Higher

The same class of living quarters which could be rented in 1933 for $24 a month cost almost $5 more in the second quarter of 1936—$28.93 to be exact. The further increase of 5 per cent to 10 per cent generally anticipated for this fall should begin to be felt when old leases expire on the nation's moving day, September 1.

Since 1933, earnings per family have trailed behind living costs in their upward surge—far behind in 1934, and by a smaller margin in 1935. In the second quarter of 1936, however, pay rolls rose much faster than living costs, so as to close the three-year-old gap. The average family, earning and spending $120 per month in 1933, found its monthly income risen to $136.73 in the second quarter of 1936, while the same scale of living which could be supported on $120 in 1933, cost $135.14 to maintain at price levels of 1936. The family's pay check gained over $3 from the preceding three-months period, while its living costs rose less than a dollar in the same time.

Clothing Prices Up

Clothing prices have increased comparatively little in the past three years, the index shows; raiment for which the family budgeted $20 in 1933 costs them $21.78 now. The cost of fuel and light is back to precisely its 1933 level, while the "sundries" item shows only a slight increase—from $15 in 1933 to $15.50 in 1936.

Family Buying Power Index

OUTGO: (Budgeted for average 1933 income of $120, at average prices of 1933)	Year of 1933	Second quarter 1935	First quarter 1936	Second quarter 1936	Relative per cent sec. quarter 1936-1933
Clothing	$20.00	$22.19	$21.95	$21.78	108.88
Food	30.00	37.40	37.97	37.93	126.43
Fuel and light	8.50	8.43	8.68	8.50	100.00
Housing	24.00	26.11	27.91	28.93	120.53
Sundries	15.00	15.35	15.48	15.50	103.31
Transportation	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	
Savings and insurance	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
Total	$120.00	$131.98	$134.49	$135.14	129.28%
INCOME:					
*Income	$120.00	$129.28†	$133.66†	$136.73†	113.94†
Balance	None	Def. 2.70	Def. .83	Surp. 1.59	

All index numbers are based on the annual average of 1933—100%

*Estimated average monthly income per United States family in 1933.
†Based on changes in average pay roll per employed worker. Pay roll figures cover approximately 14,000,000 urban workers.

U. S. Sweettooth Sweeter by Eight P. C. in July Over Like 1935 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Confectionary and competitive chocolate product sales in July showed an increase of 7.8 per cent over the corresponding month last year, according to reports to the Foodstuffs, Division, Department of Commerce, from 299 identical manufacturers. July sales were valued at $11,688,762 compared with $10,841,715 for July, 1935.

Sales during the May-July period of the current summer season totaled $39,662,437 compared with $39,687,008 in the corresponding three-month period of 1935, it was stated.

Manufacturers in the central states reported to the Department of Commerce that sales by that group during July were valued at $3,870,092 compared wth $3,536,589 in July, 1935.

Sales by manufacturers located in other regions of the United States in July, 1936, compared with July, 1935, were reported to the Commerce Department as follows:

Eastern states, $2,742,225 against $2,563,598; New England states, $1,044,121 against $869,572; Western States, $498,361 against $456,660; Midwestern states, $474,306 against $469,142; Southern states, $407,802 against $349,792; Southeastern states, $319,989 against $274,834; Northwestern states, $156,749 against $121,589.

B. & M. Revenue Up Sharply in June

Boston and Maine Railroad operating revenue in July shows an increase of about $4,000,000 as compared with the like month of 1935, according to the railroad's monthly statement. The road had a deficit after fixed charges of $15,298, as compared with a deficit of $139,753 in July last year.

The railroad, the statement points out, "is continuing its policy of charging into current operating expenses the extraordinary expenses incident to the flood of 1936. For the month of July these extraordinary expenses amounted to $140,000. The road is also continuing to charge currently the additional taxes on account of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Social Securities Act. These two items in July amounted to $84,818.'

It was pointed out in the road's statement that "the increase of $75,000 in passenger revenue was not by any means all net. While the new low fare of two-cents per mile was a feature in attracting additional passengers to the rails, the greatly increased summer business in Northern New England this year has resulted in an increase in all forms of transportation and would have been reflected in passenger receipts if the fares had remained as they were a year ago. In addition, there was an appreciable increase in operating expenses due to extra trains, entailing additional fuel and labor costs, necessary to properly handle the increase in passenger traffic."

Lake Erie Coal Shipments 21 P. C. Above Year Ago

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Loadings of bituminous coal into vessels at Lake Erie docks for the first 23 days of August totaled 74,879 cars, compared with 58,451 cars in the corresponding period last year, H. M. Griggs, manager of the Ore & Coal Exchange reported. Increase over a year ago was 16,428 cars or 21 per cent.

Movement of ore from docks to furnaces during the same period amounted to 38,082 cars, a gain of 33 per cent or 9486 cars over the 28,596 cars in the like period last year.

Big Assembly Plant For General Motors

By the Associated Press

New York

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION announces it will build one of the largest assembly plants for passenger cars in the world at Linden, N. J.

The plant, which will assemble motors for delivery to the east coast region and overseas territories, when fully equipped for maximum operation will represent an outlay of about $5,575,000.

Construction will begin immediately and is scheduled to be completed in December.

The new unit will have a normal capacity of 120,000 cars a year. Approximately 2000 persons will be employed when the plant is operating at capacity.

About two thirds of the output is scheduled for domestic delivery and one third for export.

Monongahela River Freight Tonnage In July at Record High

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Col. W. E. R. Covell, chief of army engineers of the Pittsburgh district, announced that July freight tonnage on the Monongahela river totaled 2,564,444 tons—within 206,000 tons of the record peak of the Panama canal.

The movement consisted chiefly of coal coming from Pennsylvania and West Virginia mines to the mammoth steel mills of the Pittsburgh district, and constituted a record high to date. The highest total previously recorded was 2,529,828 tons in March, 1927.

Colonel Covell's announcement came at a period of peak activity on the three rivers—the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio—which join at Pittsburgh, where riverside ways were working 'round the clock to provide additional barges and towboats to care for the demands of shippers.

On the Ohio river the movement for July also was a record high, totaling 1,398,983 tons as compared with a previous record of 1,151,819 reached in October, 1929.

While the Monongahela traffic largely has been incoming to Pittsburgh, to keep stoked the fires of the steel mills now operating at more than 70 per cent capacity, that on the Ohio has been largely outgoing finished products of the mills.

Effect of Drought On Trade Seen as Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The effect of the drought on general business and trade is problematical, according to the regular monthly survey of business conditions of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The improved position of the cotton farmer will partially offset the adverse effects of the drought, as will also the increase in agricultural prices and the emergency money disbursed by the Federal Government.

The Conference Board's analysis indicates that there was no evidence of any material recession in the volume of rural sales during July. Some curtailment of credit was noted in the West Central agricultural area, and this has had a tendency to retard retail trade in the smaller cities which are primarily dependent on rural buying.

Urban trade advanced in July, reaching levels substantially higher than a year ago. Department store sales declined by less than the usual seasonal amount and were 14.5 per cent above last year in value and 13.1 per cent higher in physical volume. Five and ten cent store sales declined 4.9 per cent from June to July, as compared with a usual seasonal decline of 3.6 per cent, but were 12.5 per cent above a year ago. Variety stores advanced sharply on a seasonally adjusted basis.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment, Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-21, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 500 Westfield, Mass.

Extra money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. DeLuxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. Z, Boston, Mass.

ESTATES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL large Adirondack estate for sale or rent at sacrifice. One thousand acres. Steam heated, sixteen rooms, four baths, separate guest houses, large stable, barns. One half mile racetrack, tennis court. Summer and winter sports. Apply OWNER. Write Box P-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

REAL ESTATE

EASTERN FOR LOCAL
Exchanges. We will handle entire deal.
Listings all over country. List with
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Los Angeles, Calif.

RYE, N. Y.—Attractive stone and clapboard, new, modern to the last detail; in highly rated school district; 8 rooms, 3 baths, guest lavatory, porch; sale, $23,500. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase Street. Rye 671.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 1862.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles
Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites. 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

DELIGHTFUL country home on Long Island for children under 18. Nearby School. Preschool training for those under six. $50.00 monthly. Write Box B-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE OR RENT—Small furnished cottages. Apply to MRS. JOHNSON, Farmhouse, Rocky Beach, near Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD

PLEASANT VIEW LODGE
On U. S. 20, Esperance, N. Y.
Pleasant Accommodations for Tourists
Special Dinners—Lunches

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Fl. 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Trustworthy, congenial couple of middle age, Christian Scientists preferred, for small, modern home; woman must be good cook, neat and good housekeeper; man to serve, some chauffeuring, gardening and handy work; unusual opportunity for right couple. Phone MISS HANDLER, Walker 5-1200 (New York City) for appointment

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN—Companionship and intelligent care. Christian Scientist preferred. Only applicants in and near N. Y. C. considered. Write Box W-24 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N H — A country home in mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—18-room, well-built house, with four acres; with some repairs well adapted for large family or paying guests; delightful location between two highways; price moderate. P. O. Box 63, Paeonian Springs, Loudoun County, Virginia.

GREAT NECK AND NORTH SHORE.
OUR FREE BOOKLET
With live photographs and descriptions of outstanding properties at all prices is cheerfully offered to help you select a desirable home. Advise your requirements.
ARTHUR F. RAUSCH
43 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I.
Phone Great Neck 2010.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS. — 6-room house, modern improvements, screened piazza, fireplace, garage; well landscaped; centrally located; $5500 PARkway 1795

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD., 3415 University Pl.—Attractive room and bath in private home; meals; near church. Phone University 3164

HOME cooking, modern conveniences, pleasant country surroundings, 6 miles to Marlboro. MRS. T. F. CONNORS, Boston Rd., Southboro, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA., Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St.—Comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial rates opposite Christian Science church. Tel. 25186

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Circle 7702.

BOSTON Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents, prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com 8569.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Comfortably furnished outside double room, kitchen privileges; golf, tennis; 1 in family. Call mornings. Newtown 9-8133.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Ex-Attractive, kitchenette, running water, redecorated, elevator; transients; singles, doubles; $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Large, quiet, comfortable room, twin beds, near bath, owner's home; gentlemen. Adams 4027.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MECHANICAL and Topographical Drafting Student, 26, desires position with a future while gaining experience; out of town acceptable. E. F. KAPPAUF, 48 Hemlock St., Brooklyn Ap. 7-5446.

RADIO—20 years avocation and vocation; desires position as announcer, operator; broadcast aircraft, police; vicinity Boston. E-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest references; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPANION, refined, educated, American woman, desires permanent position in cultured home; companion to adult or will take charge of small home; excellent references to one interested; reasonable salary. REpublic 9-1088, Jamaica, N. Y.

GOVERNESS, well qualified to teach children who are mentally or physically handicapped; studied special course at Harvard; experienced in elementary subjects and handcrafts; replies strictly confidential. Please write to Box K-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

WARDSBORO, VT.—Enjoy our farm, high in Green Mountains, excellent food; views; rest; quiet; $15 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information. MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM.

SHADYKNOLL—Quaint country hotel, cottages; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding; booklet; rates reduced Sept., $16-$20. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER PROPERTY

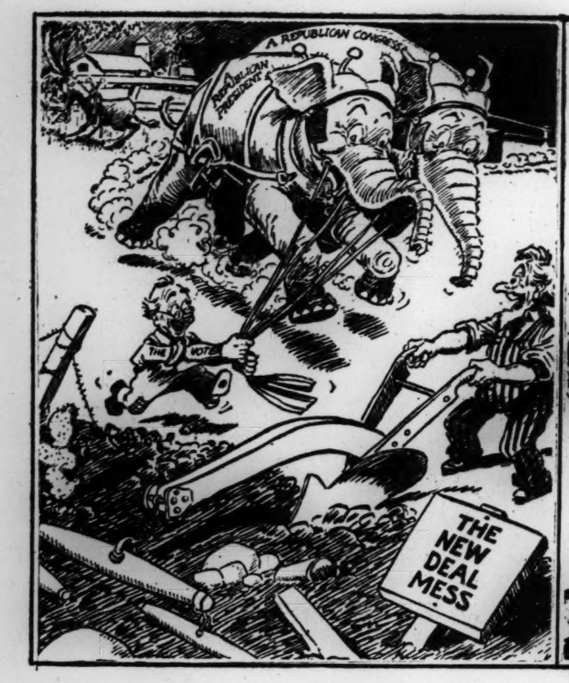
BEAUTIFUL Morningside, Milford, Conn.—Large lot, well located, restricted community. MRS. C. RACKLIFFE, 30 Cambridge St., New Britain, Conn.

THE secret of success is to accomplish ordinary duties in an extraordinary manner.—ROCKEFELLER.

Daily Features

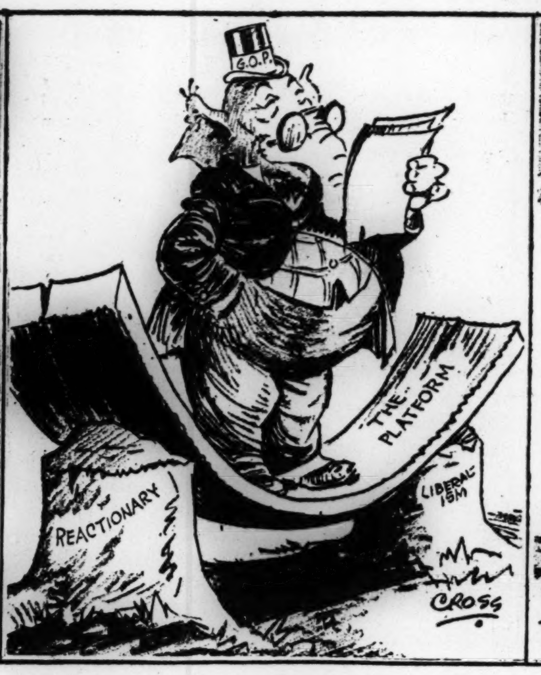
IT IS easier to suppress a first desire than to gratify all those that follow it.
—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Cartoons of the Week



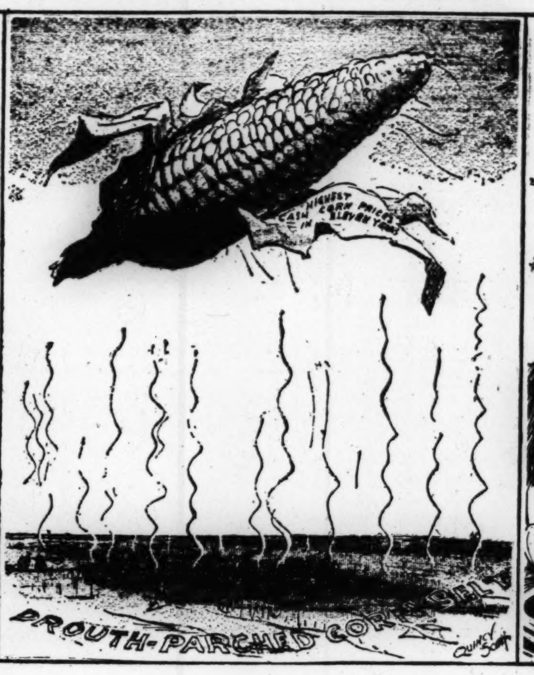
—Russell in Los Angeles Times

A Job That Will Take Team Work



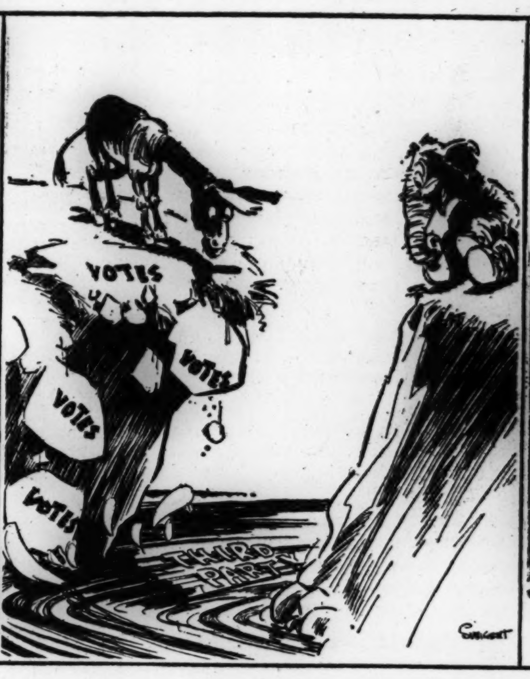
—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean

"We Come Before You —"



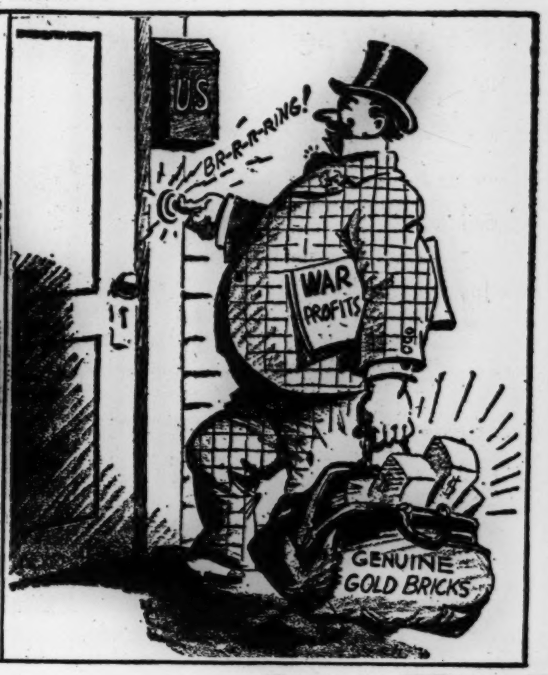
—Scott in Portland Oregonian

What Price Doctrine of Scarcity?



—Swelgert in San Francisco Chronicle

Undercutting!



—Homan in Newark Ledger

That Man's Here Again!

Worth Knowing

WORLD
ANTS OUTNUMBER ALL OTHER KINDS OF VISIBLE CREATURES.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

INFORMATION as to the various characteristics of certain of the vowels have already been published in this column. Today, let us analyze the letter "U." This may usually be distinguished from the other vowels by its low frequency. The most common endings containing "U" are *-ous*, and *-ious*. Only on exceptional occasions is the letter "U" ever doubled. Examples: Equus, Vacuum, etc. The letter "U" may also be detected by its combination with the consonant "Q." In a later column the characteristics of the letter "Q" will be taken up.

A Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader, sends a number of puzzles which will be shared from time to time. The following cryptic verse led the list:

O'ER WRRY CODRYM CU
DUYJ, BUT CRR,
MZIM YUV O'S UY I HTF-
FDOYJ CHARR,
IC GUA HTFFDRC, O'ER HAR-
HIARK CUSR,
CU, *HTFFDR *QUAYRA, ZRAR
O QUSR!

2. Letter Changing

IT HAD been so long since a Kansas City, Kansas, reader had seen a CLOUD or a STORM, that he evidently took the "long way around" when he figured that it needed 26 moves to change CLOUD to STORM. On the day he submitted the puzzle it was raining—the first rain in 60 days! Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, see if you can shorten the moves for this section of the drought area.

3. Mathematical Problem

A READER in Osteen, Florida, shares this with others. Try adding the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 together in such a manner that they will total 9. There's a real puzzle for mathematicians. How many get it without reference to the answer?

4. An Old-Timer

A JACKSON, Michigan, reader digs up this old-timer, which bears repeating: "Pointing to a certain man, another says to a friend: 'Sisters and brothers I have none, but that man's father is my father's son.' What relation were they?"

5. Rebus

AND speaking of relationships, what relationship is represented in this rebus which is shared by a Columbus, Indiana, reader:

L mot A her W

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Thy Kingdom Come

IF THE tender, profound, and sympathizing love, practiced and recommended by Jesus, were paramount in every heart, the loftiest and most glorious idea of human society would be realized, and little be wanting to make this world a kingdom of heaven.—*Krummacher.*

Vocations

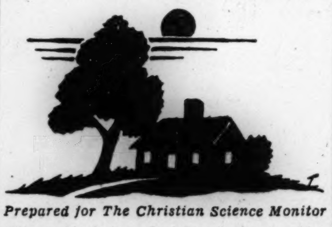
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Sentimental Silhouettes

"SOMETHING new in silhouettes" sounds incredible enough, I admit, but when friends urged me to sell them a pair of little silhouettes that I made on a recent vacation, I took the hint; and now my wedding gifts, bridge prizes, gifts to hostesses in distant places, anniversary and Christmas remembrances will be a pair of interesting silhouettes.

I make them with my camera wherever I see some bit of beauty which would particularly appeal to some friend. For a college friend I silhouetted two lovely views on the old campus. For a bride who was going to a distant state to live I made two views of characteristic scenes near her former home—giant moss-draped trees against a brilliant southern sunset, and a "moonlight" view of a little lake near by. A friend from the North who winters in historic old Charleston, S. C., was delighted with a Charleston skyline and a harbor scene. To a friend with whom I have traveled extensively I sent views about which happy memories will always cling.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

And they are so easy to make! With an ordinary camera I photograph the scene against the western sky about an hour before sunset when the sun itself is partly obscured by light clouds, remembering to cut down the exposure so there will be no detail in the foreground. Then I have the picture enlarged and appropriately framed by my photographer. Thus, at small cost, I provide striking personal gifts which make attractive wall decorations for any type of home.—Miss Virginia D., Florence, S. C.

Lies

NEVER chase a lie. Let it alone, and it will run itself to death. I can work out a good character much faster than any one can lie me out of it.—*Lyman Beecher.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Let us then labor for an inward stillness" (Mrs. L. C. E.)—Two readers, Jean C. H., of Steilacoom, Wash., and Mrs. Minnie S. A., Roanoke, Va., report that the poem sought by the inquirer is "The New England Tragedies: John Endicott," by Longfellow. The pertinent portion follows:

Let us then labour for an inward stillness,
An inward stillness, and an inward healing,
That perfect silence where the lips and heart
Are still, and we no longer entertain
Our own imperfect thoughts and vain opinions;
But God alone speaks in us, and we wait,
In singleness of heart, that we may know
His will, and in the silence of our spirits,
That we may do His will, and do that only.

"If you walk with truth . . ." (W. J. G.)—The inquirer asks for the source and author of the following lines:

If you walk with truth and a friendly heart,
You'll find friends waiting there.

Surely some reader will come to the aid of W. J. G.

"Thanksgiving comes but once a year" (N. S. C.)—The inquirer would like to find the poem beginning, in substance, as follows:

Thanksgiving comes but once a year,
Bring uncles, aunts, nieces, and nephews. . . .

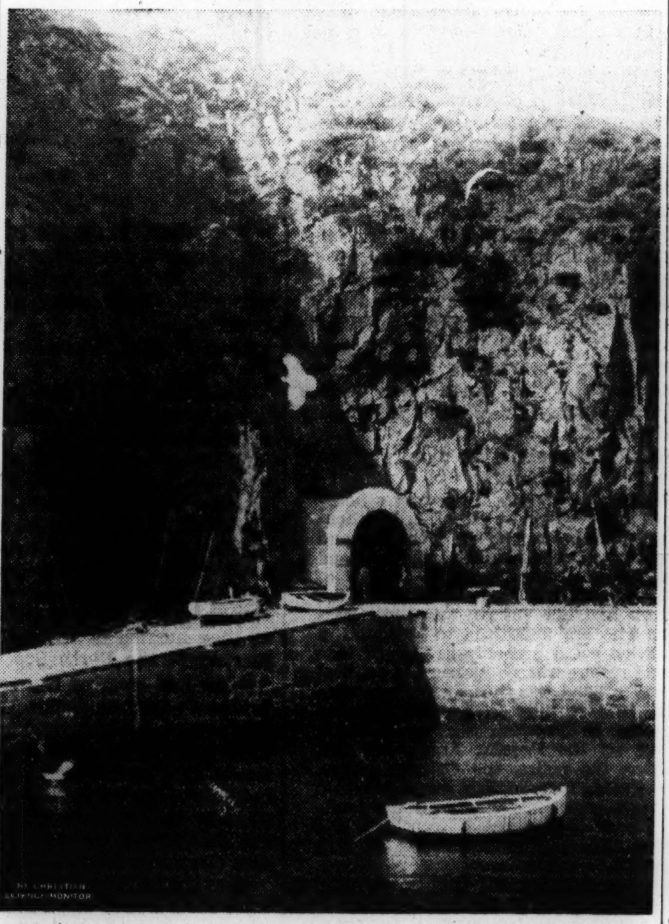
She adds that it was printed in one of the Progressive Readers used in Vermont schools in 1863-64. Will some reader help?

"When the cows come home" (J. W.)—The inquirer recalls the following fragment of an old poem:

Kolingle langle lingle,
Way down the darkening dingle
The cows are coming home.
Malvine and Pearl and spangled Sue
Across the fields I hear them loo-oo . . .
For dear old days come back again
When the cows come home.

She would like to get the entire poem. And our readers have never yet failed us.

Entrance to Sark



Monitor Camera Club From Arthur Higgs, Guernsey, Channel Islands

The Tunnel in the Foreground Is the Only Road Entrance From the Harbor to Sark, One of the Channel Islands. The Tunnel Was Built in 1869 to Replace a Small Hole Dating From the Fifteenth Century

Brevities

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The Treasury Department is spending $1,200,000 to put a thousand white-collar employees to work studying income taxes. The longer they study the more they will learn, and the more they learn the bigger the taxes will be to pay for their education.

Hotel and Restaurant News: This is the open season for community chests and the best definition of a community chest that I know of is this . . . it's an organization that puts all its begs in one ask it.

Grand Island, Neb., Independent: A schoolboy has been awarded a prize as the champion smiler of his school. He isn't old enough to pay taxes yet.

Asheville Citizen-Observer: Italy can be pacifist, of course. And we could have pacified Capone by giving him Chicago.

Detroit Free Press: Now that he has absorbed Ethiopia, does Mussolini get two seats in the League of Nations?

In Lighter Vein

When the Proofreader Dozes

"FOR RENT—A five-room flat with private bath on the car line."

"It is hoped every citizen will cooperate to the foulest extent with the Board of Health in an effort to make the town clean."

"A gasoline stove which wasn't acting right frightened occupants of the house and the fire department was called, but caused no damage."

"FOR SALE—A Jersey cow giving eight quarts of milk, a folding bed, and a sewing machine."

Aha!

Mother: "Do you know what happens to little girls who don't tell the truth?"

Baby: "Yes; they grow up and tell their little girls that they will get curly hair if they eat the bread crusts."

Possibly

Slight bumps and hollows develop on even the most carefully tended lawn, and it will pay you to run your eye over it now and again.—*Weekly paper.*

Although a roller would probably be more effective.—*Humorist.*

Good-by!

Son (entering office): "Well, dad, I just ran up to say hello."

Dad: "Too late, my boy. Your mother ran up to say hello, and got all my change."—*Whitewright Sun.*

That Man Is In Again!

"I hear the head of the Diggenheim mining interests is going to retire."

"Yes, he can afford to rest on his ores."

Daily Anecdote

Unseen and Seen

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LORD ROBERTS once found himself among new friends in a London club. One of the men present, who evidently believed himself a wit, seized every opportunity of raising a laugh at other people's expense.

On being introduced to Lord Roberts, the wit (who was very tall), bent down patronizingly to his lordship and remarked, "I have often heard of you, but" (shading his eyes with one hand as though the famous general, being so small, could be seen with difficulty) "I have never seen you."

To this Lord Roberts promptly replied: "I have often seen you, sir, but I have never heard of you."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Election Declined

Question: On March 10 appeared an answer to a question in which was discussed the contingency of an officer who was elected, and after the meeting decided not to accept the office. It was stated that, under the bylaw given, the office could not be filled under the bylaw covering vacancies because no vacancy existed until the term of the present officer expired. To meet such a contingency, what would you think of a bylaw as follows: "A special membership meeting may be called before the first Sunday after the Communion Service in January to elect a Reader in case a vacancy occurs in the office of the Reader-elect"?

Answer: A Reader-elect is hardly an office. Perhaps a better wording, and one that would apply to any office, would be: "If any one elected to an office, should after the election decline to serve, a special meeting may be called before the term of office begins to complete the election."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

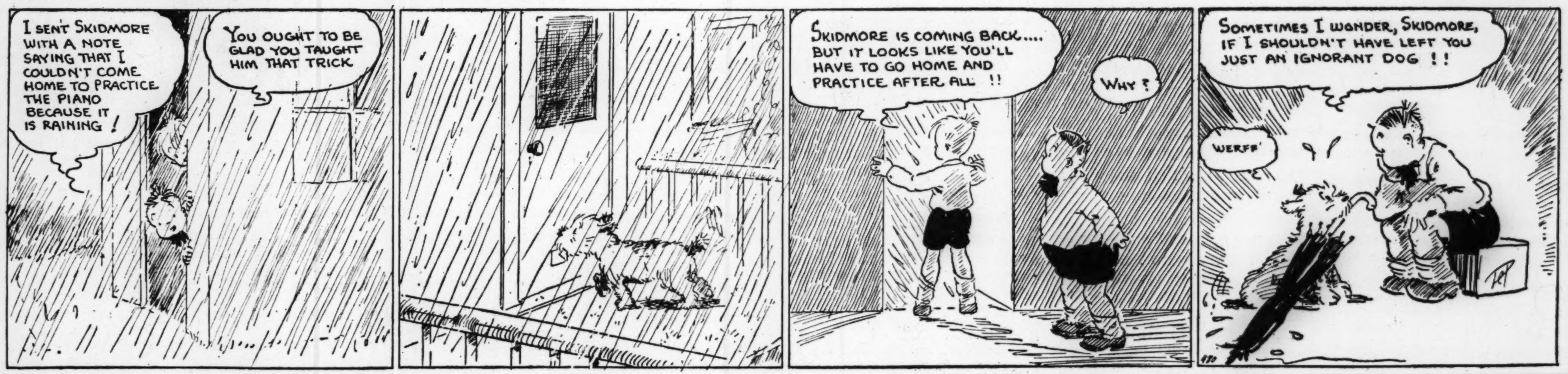
Airmail

THE postmaster general sits in the center of the circle. He wants to find the best possible pilot for his airmail routes—one who knows his geography. The postmaster general points to a guest, who tells where he is going to send a letter. The postmaster general suddenly points to another guest sitting in the circle, and asks him what state or country, or if a country, what continent and where the place named is. Of course, those called upon to send letters try to think of the most outlandish and least-heard-of places.

Those who fail are out. As in a spelling bee, whoever lasts longest is the winner, for out-geographying his colleagues! He is named Pilot, and may receive a small toy airplane as a prize.—Amy B., Brooklyn.

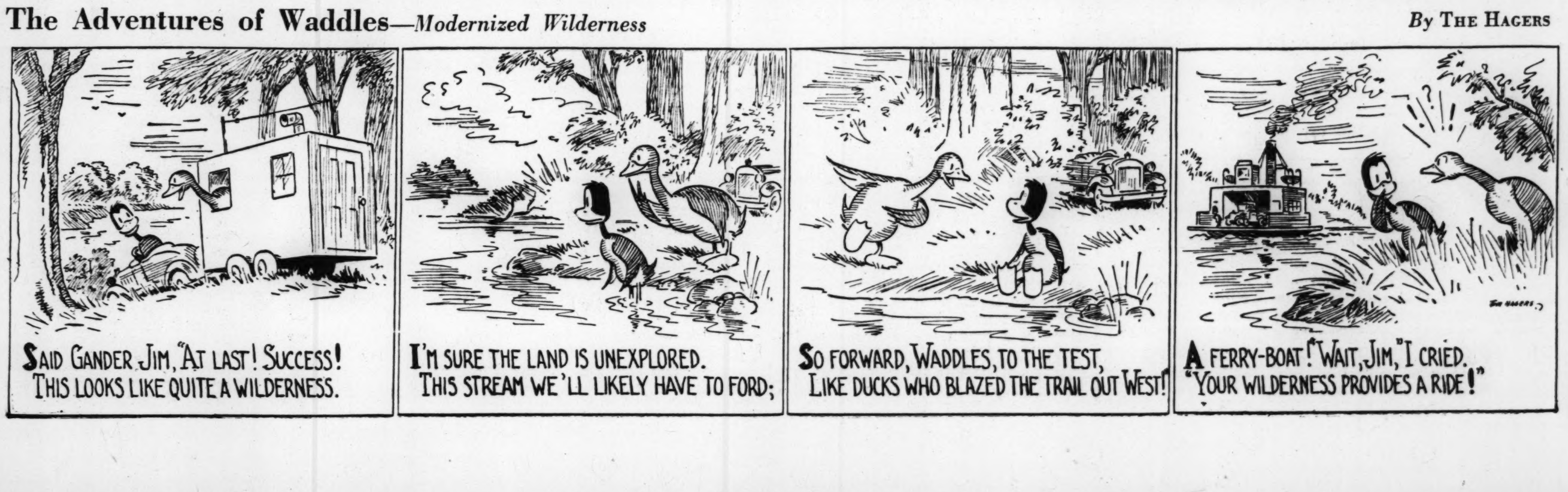
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Helpful Skidmore*

By LE PELLEY


I SENT SKIDMORE WITH A NOTE SAYING THAT I COULDN'T COME HOME TO PRACTICE THE PIANO BECAUSE IT IS RAINING!
YOU OUGHT TO BE GLAD YOU TAUGHT HIM THAT TRICK
SKIDMORE IS COMING BACK.... BUT IT LOOKS LIKE YOU'LL HAVE TO GO HOME AND PRACTICE AFTER ALL !!
WHY?
SOMETIMES I WONDER, SKIDMORE, IF I SHOULDN'T HAVE LEFT YOU JUST AN IGNORANT DOG !!
WERFF

The Adventures of Waddles—*Modernized Wilderness*

By THE HAGERS


SAID GANDER JIM, "AT LAST! SUCCESS! THIS LOOKS LIKE QUITE A WILDERNESS.
I'M SURE THE LAND IS UNEXPLORED. THIS STREAM WE'LL LIKELY HAVE TO FORD;
SO FORWARD, WADDLES, TO THE TEST, LIKE DUCKS WHO BLAZED THE TRAIL OUT WEST!
A FERRY-BOAT!" WAIT, JIM," I CRIED. "YOUR WILDERNESS PROVIDES A RIDE!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arlington, Mass.

NINE-YEAR-OLD Norman had prepared his valentines for distribution in school. Glancing over them, his mother noticed that he had written only "From Norman to ——," leaving a blank on every one.

At first a trifle reticent, his small face was soon shining as he eagerly responded to his mother's surprised questions.

"It's my own idea, and it worked last year, so I'm doing it again. You see, Mother, I don't know which children I'm giving my valentines to until the very last minute. When the time is almost up, I look all over the room and count the children who haven't received any, and I fill in their names. Now, I'm sure nobody will ever be disappointed in our room again."

Norman kept up this practice until he reached a grade where valentine giving was abandoned.

Crossword Puzzle

1	2		▨	3	4	5
6		▨	7			
8		9				
▨	▨	10			▨	▨
11	12				13	14
15				▨	16	
17			▨	18		

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Mowed grass.
3—Cut off.
6—Preposition.
7—Solitary.
8—Talk idly.
10—Era.
11—Many.
15—Passageway.
16—Accomplish.
17—Equality.
18—To cut grass.

Down

1—Short brisk leap
2—Collection of sayings
3—Sweetheart.
4—Unit.
5—By.
7—Variation of lager.
9.—Edible seaweed.
11—Mere taste.
12—Greek letter.
13—Trouble.
14—Not high.

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The 'Barbarous' People of Melita

ACCORDING to the rendering of our Common Version, Luke (the author of Acts) writes that after he and Paul and more than 270 others (Acts 27:37) had been shipwrecked on the rocky shores of Melita, "the barbarous people shewed us no little kindness" (Acts 28:2). From this, one would naturally assume that the inhabitants of Melita (the modern Malta), despite the kindly help which they gave to the refugees, were mere barbarians or savages; but, as a matter of fact, the Greek word *barbaroi* (rendered "barbarous people") was a more or less technical term in those days implying that those who were thus designated did not speak Greek.

There is, moreover, good reason to suppose that the men of Melita were Phoenicians, who at this period had reached a relatively high stage of progress and of civilization.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1936 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

One Court Room

"WE MUST not have two trials, one in court and one outside," is the emphatic assertion in a report of a special committee of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association.

Presented to the annual convention of the association now meeting in Boston by Judge Oscar Hallam of St. Paul, Minnesota, the report criticizes severely the manner in which the Hauptmann trial was conducted. *Inter alia,* as lawyers say, it declares:

> The system of the public press arguing the case outside of the court is fundamentally wrong. In the second place, there is grave danger in the dramatization of crime and exploitation of the criminal.

It condemns the "indefensible deception" practiced on the court by those who took newsreel moving pictures during the trial. And in no measured terms it refers to Governor Hoffman's activities as "repugnant to our sense of propriety and in our opinion unwarranted."

Although the release of the committee's report seems to have aroused dissension in the association, some members, including William L. Ransom of New York, its president, regarding it as premature, the public will welcome it. In addition to Judge Hallam, members of the committee who signed the report were Charles P. Taft 2nd of Cincinnati, John Kirkland Clark of New York and Dean Albert Harno of the College of Law of the University of Chicago.

The report gives confirming weight to the proposal made previously to the convention by Philip Lutz Jr., Attorney General of Indiana, for a statute to prevent "newspaper interference with criminal justice."

That trial by newspapers is common most Americans admit. Sometimes, as in the Lindbergh kidnaping case, it reaches a depth of indecency which makes them blush. Recognizing that some editorial rooms exercise commendable self-restraint they also realize regretfully that a widely-circulating, sensation-mongering yellow press knows no ethics. There has been a general impression that something should be done about it. That the radio, the motion pictures and frequently the counsel on both sides share greatly in sensational publicizing during court trials makes the offense of some newspapers no less.

Such a law as he suggested, Mr. Lutz told the association, would provide a definition of what might properly be published, and, upon the citation of an editor, reporter, broadcaster or newsreel man in contempt for a specific publication, the case would be heard by a special judge, agreed upon by the interested parties. He added:

> Perhaps such a statute might assist the courts to maintain their dignity, their popular respect and their deserved independence in the face of the rising power of the enterprising agencies of modern publicity.

This is a consummation many will devoutly wish. And, incidentally they welcome the recognition in the committee's report that notoriety-seeking counsel are not an edifying influence.

Newspapers are only human agencies and their errors possibly do not transcend those of other human activities. No sensible person wishes to see a manacled press. The object lessons existing in some lands are too shocking. In the eighteenth century "Junius" declared in his famous "Letters":

> The liberty of the press is the *palladium* of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman.

That affirmation rings just as true for the American of 1936. But as Newton D. Baker has said, those rights are relative.

Let's Call a Conference!

THE suggestion for another international conference to draft another pledge to refrain from starting another war is exactly what is not needed to promote world peace.

It is reported that President Roosevelt has been contemplating calling a conference of the heads of leading nations, in the event of his re-election, and while it is now denied that the project is under any serious consideration, the report underlines the President's undoubted devotion to the cause of peace. But the need is not for more conferences to gain more promises not to go to war. The need is for more genuine efforts to remove the causes which make for war and for more enlightened policies which make for peace.

President Roosevelt's record shows some very creditable contributions to peace, particularly his development of good will throughout South America and his effort to obtain a non-profit neutrality with respect to any war in which the United States is not engaged. But it is the policies which nations pursue and not the pledges they make which determines the issues of peace and war and which alone can make international conferences succeed.

The World Economic Conference which was held in London in 1933 vividly illustrates this fact. The stabilization of currency was imminent and the conference near, perhaps, its most significant agreement, when President Roosevelt, in his famous declaration from the deck of the Amberjack II gave new direction to American currency policy. The economic conference, ready to agree to stabilization, found itself able to agree to nothing.

The calling of more conferences to reach more pledges to refrain from more war is a positive deterrent to insuring peace. It is a deterrent to insuring peace because it gives an appearance of constructive diplomacy when thereby nothing constructive is being undertaken or being accomplished.

It seems to us that the greatest practical service which can be rendered to the cause of peace today is to begin a sincere and genuine effort to restore the normal flow of international trade. A world of exorbitantly high tariffs is a world engaged in pursuing false competition and in producing artificial scarcity. These are practices which create conditions which tend to create war.

There are real grievances which make for war and there are fictitious grievances which are used to justify war. Until we are sufficiently willing and sufficiently courageous to promote justice between nations, we can hardly expect to be able to prevent war between nations. The need is not to promise peace, but to practice the policies of peace.

Wiping Out Disgrace

TO THAT part of the South which has been humiliated by the barbarity exhibited by a mob of shrieking and souvenir-hunting white persons at the recent public execution of a Negro in Owensboro, Kentucky, an understanding sympathy should be extended by other sections of the United States.

In the State of Kentucky, as indeed throughout the whole South, protests of outraged feeling have flooded the newspapers, and scathing editorials from other sections of the United States denouncing the "Carnival of sadism" have been freely reproduced and vigorously endorsed by Kentucky and other southern editors. Only the newspapers in Owensboro defend the right of their citizens—many of whom, according to a New York Times report, "had been imbibing, perhaps all night, in order to be prepared for the spectacle at dawn"—to make a hanging a holiday.

But while sympathy is extended to that vast majority of right-thinking southerners for the disgrace thrust upon them by a yelling horde of thousands of men and women, some with babies in their arms, whose lust to see a criminal executed put them near the criminal's level, the inescapable fact remains that the South alone can do something about it.

The nearer communities approach civilization the less public become their executions of capital punishment. The argument that public executions act as a deterrent was long since cast out as false. The preventive for the recurrence of these too frequent offenses which shock every sense of decency lies with the legislatures of southern states. Laws should be passed limiting the attendance to the minimum necessary in the interests of human justice. They cannot be enacted too speedily, in the name of humanity and order.

A Plea for Fairness

IN A letter published on this page today a Monitor reader in Philadelphia who is himself favorable to the candidacy of Governor Landon makes a thoughtful protest against the viciousness of an anonymous pamphlet attacking by innuendo and calumny President Roosevelt and his close advisers.

The letter itself states the matter too well to require extended comment, but the subject does call up this perplexing question, "Why is it that people who would not think of accepting at face value and without verification a piece of malicious and untraceable gossip about a friend or fellow townsman will sometimes swallow unquestioningly an abusive report about a public man to which the accuser has not the moral courage to attach his name?"

An anonymous letter is commonly accorded little weight in a controversy. An anonymous pamphlet is entitled to no more. It is a constitutional right of a defendant in a criminal trial "to be confronted with the witnesses against him." Surely a candidate for any public office should be treated no worse.

Freedom of speech and press still are such in the United States that if misconduct in office exists, those who know of it can safely bring it to light. The issues and information already well and widely known are amply sufficient for an intelligent appraisal by the voter of the merits or deficiencies of the current Administration.

The principal factor in giving currency to vituperative and irresponsible rumor against public men—a phenomenon to which candidates in either party have too often been exposed in American politics—is the willingness of some hearers to believe without proof what their prejudices or even hatreds would make them like to believe. Hate is never a safe guide. Better to draw even a halting and tentative conclusion from what one knows than a sweeping one from insinuations circulated in the dark.

After Mussolini...

Book News of the Day

IN ROME they call it the question on everyone's lips but which no one asks: What will come "after Mussolini"? It is a query that is bigger than the future of Italy. It involves every dictatorship. For systems built upon the will of a single individual do not always last.

It would be wrong to say that David Darrah answers the question in HAIL CAESAR (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. $2.50). He devotes but a few scant paragraphs to it. Yet these are the only important opinions in a volume otherwise largely concerned with documenting two already well-known facts—that both censorship and secret police exist in Italy.

Mr. Darrah has made capital of the fact that he was summarily and somewhat mysteriously expelled from Italy in June, 1935. He attributes his difficulties with the Italian authorities to the vigorous objectivity of his dispatches. Yet the examples of his messages to the Chicago Tribune show little that has not been equaled, if not surpassed, in the reporting of other correspondents in Rome.

Mr. Darrah has, in fact, confused autobiography and historical comment. He gives, not a picture of Italian life during his seven years' assignment to Rome, but a picture of his own reactions to it. The details are there. So are names, dates, and places. Yet what it adds to the record is essentially a personal note.

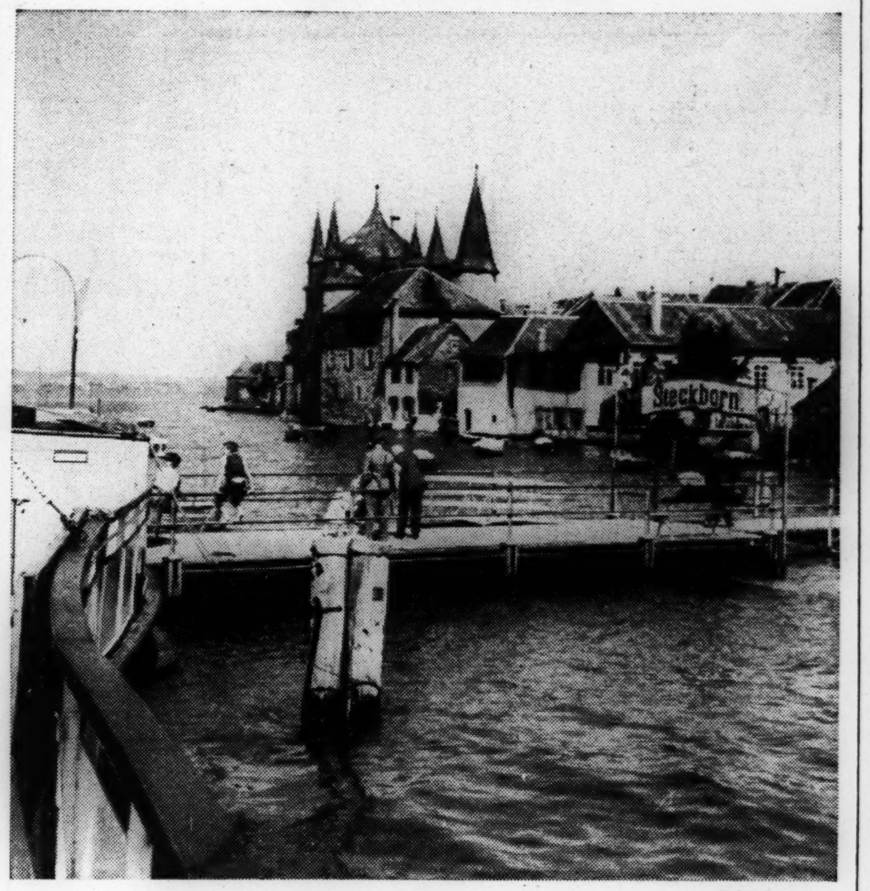
The question of whether Fascism will survive Il Duce is presented, however, in a most engaging manner. Dr. Darrah lists the 28 major commissions which Mussolini holds as prime minister. To this he adds the 11 major positions he holds as the leader of the Fascist party. Then he lists the multitudinous other functions ranging from appointment of judges and magistrates to control of government expenditure which devolve upon Mussolini. And against this background, Mr. Darrah cites foreign scepticism over the system's survival "because most of its functioning derives from the unique and especial personality of Mussolini."

Without Mussolini, the picture of Italy appears this fashion:

> Many anti-Fascists think that a *bourgeois* régime could be established without great difficulty around the Monarchy and the Church. The clericals, royalists and nationalists would form the nucleus of a new rule. Under the auspices of the Crown and the Vatican and those Fascists who are unfaithful to Mussolini, a coalition could probably be formed that would restore a large measure of political liberties. That was the sense of a conference held recently in Brussels of those opposed to Fascism. Such a coalition based on the Regular Army, the civil service, the police, the Catholic clergy, and the big industrialists would reinstate representative institutions on the foundation of a restricted franchise and would restore a limited degree of civil freedom.

To speculate on all this, however, as the author says, is for the moment "to reckon without the host." Gx.

Steckborn on the Rhine



Peter Savary

Frontier Frolics

"DO YOU know where we are?" inquired our companion.

"Look for the policeman," Peter answered. "If he wears green, it's Germany"—

"And if gray, we're in Swiss waters," I added.

The Rhine was particularly limpid that hot afternoon in July when we made our first acquaintance with its delightfully haphazard way of mixing up the frontiers between Germany and Switzerland. We had bidden farewell to Constance in a wide-bottomed German motor launch, which heaved and rolled in the heavy swell. Swinging rapidly round the busy harbor at the northern end of Lake Constance, we entered the fast-flowing waters as they hurried downward on their long journey to the North Sea.

After just clearing the arches of a low bridge we drew alongside a Swiss steamer anchored in midstream, and whose entry into the harbor had been barred by floods. One by one we mounted the little ladder swung over her side. Then bidding good-by to our German hosts, who gave the Nazi salute, we were away, with paddles churning the swift current.

Now the Old World hamlets and villages with their flower-filled gardens could be clearly seen, and the interlaced frontiers began in earnest. On our right was a Swiss cottage with its garden in Germany. On our left a German hamlet lay surrounded by Swiss territory. Then followed picturesque Steckborn, entirely Swiss. In bewilderment we watched our steamer threading her way unconcernedly in and out of this international maze, announcing her arrival at each tiny port by a shriek, like the shrill call of a wild bird. And at every landing-stage, when there was no flag, we all looked for the policeman. Reich green, Helvetian gray, it was all very simple to people of the neighborhood who seemed refreshingly unaware of the complexities of the situation either to the map or to the visitor.

Then came Stein-am-Rhein, resplendent in medieval beauty. But on we sped, shooting beneath the town's old wooden bridge, buttressed heavily with arches. Now birch forests lined cooling banks of emerald, offering shade from the sun's hot glare. As Schaffhausen—"city of the boats"—came into view, our speed slackened. But fifty yards ahead was an iron bridge guarding the first big drop leading to the world-famed Rhine Falls.

With breathless admiration we watched the captain's masterly maneuver as he quickly turned the steamer broadside on towards the town. The iron bridge had been uncomfortably near. Now the engines raced against the current, and we were safe.

Our adventurous journey among tangled frontiers was over. And, to crown it, Schaffhausen had taken possession of both north and south banks of the river. Cargoes for transportation to French and German towns on the Rhine's maturer course along Alsace-Lorraine and beyond, were taken to the railway station. As for the last time we passed through the customs, whose officers wore the gray uniform of Switzerland, we noticed the "Swiss Navy," now clad in blue overalls, refueling from coal stores in deep cellars. They would be off within the hour, to pass again those Old World haunts whose townsfolk were apparently unmindful of the puzzling network of frontiers around them. And so we said farewell to what is rightly claimed to be one of the most beautiful stretches of river scenery in all Europe. D. M. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Compromising With Crime

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM New York's capital city comes the somewhat startling official announcement that money is being poured into the treasury by alarmed racketeers who hope to escape prosecution because of failure to pay income and corporation taxes. The chief of the Department of Taxation and Finance reports that a quarter of a million dollars has been received from such sources. He estimates that the total will be swelled to perhaps $2,500,000 as a result of official investigations already under way.

It is generally accepted as a sound theory of government that any business or industry which can operate legally only by suffrance must be licensed, and that such license or permit is subject to revocation by the granting authority or by court action, whenever the restrictions imposed are ignored or their terms violated. Until or unless such license or permit has been issued and the tax or fee imposed has been collected, the existence and the right of the business or industry to operate cannot be assumed. It must follow, logically, that the right of the state or other taxing authority to impose an income levy cannot be asserted in cases where that income is derived from transactions not recognized as legal, or in cases where there could have been no income or profit had the police power of the governing authority been asserted and imposed.

* * *

The opportunity and knowledge necessary in the processes of assessing, collecting, and acknowledging the payment of tribute in the form of tax money irrevocably convicts the state and its officers and agents of what, despite all qualifying terminology, must be defined as guilty knowledge. Where this is imputed or admitted, the demand for or acceptance of money thus paid and collected, would, in the case of individuals, constitute a conscious compromise with crime and criminals. The compounding of a felony is as reprehensible in the eyes of the law as the commission of the act thus condoned or concealed.

While of course the voluntary payment of tribute money by organized or individual racketeers could not be pleaded in a court of law as an admission of guilt when the commission of an offense has not been formally charged, or in the absence of a grand jury indictment, such voluntary payment does supply to prosecutors and grand juries a basis upon which proceedings may and should be instituted. The extortionist who exacts a toll from business and industry does not bear the tax burden imposed by state authority. He, like other profiteers, adds the tax exacted and paid to the profit budget which his victims will be required to balance. The state, therefore, is simply increasing the burden to be borne by legitimate industry wherever and whenever business is victimized by its racketeering enemies.

More than a little good-natured criticism was leveled at prosecutors and courts when it was agreed that "Al" Capone, once regarded as public enemy No. 1, should be required to pay the penalty prescribed for evading federal taxes rather than be punished for the crime it was alleged he and his minions and gunmen had committed. Despite the fact that the one who profited most by this miscarriage of justice is now a prisoner, a justice-loving public remains convinced that an unreasonable and unjust compounding of a score of felonies was condoned by the process.

* * *

I think it can safely be asserted that it was because of the failure or conscious refusal of prosecutors and courts to deal vigorously and effectively with the Capone and similar cases in which the extreme penalty of the law might and should have been imposed, that it was found necessary to organize, equip and arm the Federal Bureau of Investigation, now so efficiently administered and directed by J. Edgar Hoover. But the necessity which so long existed for a resort by the field men and operatives of that bureau to the tactics and methods of armed possemen might have been measurably avoided had prosecutors and judges, in the first instance, done their duty courageously and impartially. The public enemy, no matter what his number of rating, does not become conspicuous or spectacular with the commission of a single offense. Failure to punish at all, or failure to punish adequately, encourages the highwayman, the bank robber or the racketeer to believe that he is a super-criminal immune and protected.

If the practice inaugurated and so naïvely proclaimed in New York is to be approved and continued, it should be realized that there is being nurtured, in the nesting-place thus sheltered and protected, the nucleus of a predatory army which recognizes as law only such law as it cannot violate with impunity.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Plea for Fairness

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A certain pamphlet now being circularized among what I would call the upper middle class contains what seems to me one of the most vicious pieces of propaganda that has ever been published and circulated. Making a direct attack upon the Roosevelt administration and the men associated with the President, it not only questions their honesty of purpose, but their faith, character and belief in the fundamentals upon which this country was founded. It practically accuses the men associated with President Roosevelt of the responsibility for the passing of Senators Cutting, Long and Schall and Governors Allen and Ritchie—all opponents of the present Administration.

Under ordinary circumstances, I would refrain from giving consideration to an article of this type, and published anonymously, but the bitterness of the entire pamphlet, containing some element of truth (and a large majority of this propaganda being calumnious) is, I regret to say, taken seriously, especially by those who are inclined to believe anything against the present Administration.

I am a Republican, and intend to vote for Mr. Landon. I have great faith and hope of Mr. Landon's election, but I strongly feel that the final result should be due to the issues involved and the character of the men who are the Republican and Democratic nominees—not because of prejudice. I feel that propaganda of the degrading type we have seen might tend to react upon the success of Mr. Landon's election.

My thought in writing is with the hope that a paper with the prestige of The Christian Science Monitor would editorially comment upon the viciousness of such articles, which will tend to breed bigotry, class hatred, communism, racial prejudice, etc., which undermine the principles exemplified by the founders of our country. E. S. N.

Philadelphia, Penna.

[Editor's Note.—A comment appears among today's editorials.]

The Wide Horizon

Landon on the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

BUFFALO

THE political fundamentals of the 1936 campaign remain about as they were: that the big states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois will settle the outcome, as they almost always have done. But this year their dominance is even more striking than before, because both President Roosevelt and Governor Landon have nuclei of strength elsewhere upon which they can depend while the major struggle is in these crucial areas. To those three may, of course, be added one or two others—Ohio and Michigan, for example. These five states have between them 157 electoral votes, or almost one third of the entire total.

Governor Landon's first campaign trip is concentrated upon this area, with the exception of Michigan. At West Middlesex, he was at a focal population point. Probably more people live within 100 miles of this spot than anywhere else in this country except New York City. Then, at Chautauqua Lake and Buffalo, he has been in upstate New York, whose vote is expected by Republicans to outweigh the Democratic majorities of New York City.

The Republican nominee is an interesting but somewhat puzzling campaigner. All his pleasantness and democracy of manner, which have so endeared him to almost anybody who has any personal contact with him, is in evidence at his appearances. It can penetrate to those within close range. Thus, the Governor attended many small gatherings all along the road. He is at his best with a medium-sized group, where he can chat and shake hands.

* * *

In his rear-platform talks, Governor Landon is pretty good, but not quite so good as when he is chatting more intimately. His smile is attractive, and his right arm is constantly being waved high. This business of arm waving is an interesting index to candidates. Former President Hoover found such mass contacts very difficult if not almost distasteful. His arm was raised rarely, in what almost seemed a grudging manner, and it was usually bent at the elbow. President Roosevelt waves his arms and hat on high, in an exuberant, ebullient gesture reminiscent of his seventh-cousin, the great Theodore.

But Governor Landon has a manner all his own. His arm goes up freely to arm's length, and he waves it happily about, to the gratification of the hundreds of thousands of people who see him along his campaign path. It is a sort of happy medium between the other two. His grin and smile, however, are broad and far visible. But there is lacking — some people would approve of this — a certain electric magnetism which has been noticeable in various other Presidents or candidates. Governor Landon is not a striking type. He is the "ordinary man" in his campaigning, just as in his speeches and private talks he stresses this factor.

The crowds have not turned out along the way to see Governor Landon in as great numbers as would have been expected. At Canton, Ohio, where the candidate paid a fitting tribute to William McKinley, there were only a few thousand folk, although it was midforenoon on a Saturday, and Canton is a big place. But experienced political observers place little reliance on impressions gathered from crowds. President Roosevelt is always sure of a big turn-out, perhaps because of his spectacular tactics. So was Alfred E. Smith, who in 1928 drew enormous and enthusiastic crowds in states like Kansas and Nebraska, where he was later snowed under by the voters.

* * *

Governor Landon is enjoying this campaigning enormously. He evidently likes greeting the crowds, which is why he does it well. And it has been pleasant moving with his home folks here in the Chenango valley. True, he lived little more than twelve days in the leafy hamlet of West Middlesex, Penna., but that part of the world was his boyhood home.

He seemed to enjoy church services on Sunday in the old red-brick Methodist Episcopal Church here. He sat in a front pew, and we who sat directly behind him saw him relax in the old-fashioned gospel atmosphere. The clergyman, it may be imagined, was preaching under notable difficulties. Right beside us, for instance, sat the redoubtable Henry L. Mencken, who in his time has heaped more ridicule upon the clergy than most Americans. Mr. Mencken's glittering eye was riveted upon the poor young minister — a former garage mechanic, no discredit to him — and it is a wonder he could preach a word.

In the congregation, and at New Castle, where we were headquartered, there was the usual strange congeries of human beings that politics bring together. There was "Joe" Grundy, the Pennsylvania political leader who has a tariff nicknamed in his honor. There was former Gov. Gifford Pinchot, who has shivered many lances on the Grundy shield. There was Joseph E. Pew, an oil baron. There were humble camp followers, looking for a modest hand-out, who have clustered on the fringes of every Republican campaign for a long generation. They will probably get the hand-out, for the Republicans have plenty of money this year. And there were the ordinary voters, in great numbers, who see in Governor Landon an opportunity to vote for economy and steadiness in government which they believe with a fierce faith to be imperiled at present.